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Induced Abortion

A World Review 1990 Supplement

By

Stanley K. Henshaw
and Evelyn Morrow

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Preface

This volume is a continuation of work begun by Christopher Tietze, whose first international abortion factbook was published by The Population Council in 1973. By 1983, Dr. Tietze had written four expanded and updated editions. After his death in 1984, The Alan Guttmacher Institute continued the project with the publication of the Sixth Edition, *Induced Abortion: A World Review, 1986*, coauthored with Stanley K. Henshaw.

The present work supplements the Sixth Edition. It provides an international overview of abortion with a focus on data that have changed since they were published in the Sixth Edition. It contains a reprint of a new article from *Family Planning Perspectives*, Volume 22, Number 2, March/April 1990, by Stanley K. Henshaw, as well as additional updated tables from the Sixth Edition. For the sake of comparability, the table numbers are the same as in the original 1986 volume. (Several tables have not been updated and are not reproduced here: Tables 7, 17 and 20, because current information is shown in tables in the reprinted article; Tables 16 and 21, because more recent information is unavailable; and Tables 3, 14 and 22, because they were considered less important.)

This work in no way substitutes for the Sixth Edition of *Induced Abortion: A World Review, 1986*, which contains a chapter describing statistical methods and definitions, a brief historical summary of abortion laws and policies, a discussion of abortion incidence and the characteristics of abortion patients, a description of abortion procedures, a summary of findings regarding abortion mortality and other complications and a discussion of the effects of abortion policy. Readers are encouraged to use that volume in conjunction with the information presented here.

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Halida Hanum Akhter
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Hani Atrash
Centers for Disease Control
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Demographic and Health Surveys
Columbia, Maryland
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National Institute of Demographic Studies
Paris
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London
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Central Bureau of Statistics
Oslo
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Denise Brown
Department of Statistics
Wellington
New Zealand

Minja Kim Choe
Population Institute, East-West Center
Honolulu, Hawaii
United States

Alice Clague
Statistical Office of the United Nations
New York, New York
United States

Francine Coeytaux
The Population Council
New York, New York
United States

Rebecca Cook
University of Toronto
Toronto
Canada

Ann Cooper
National Public Radio
Washington, District of Columbia
United States

Henry David
Transnational Family Research Institute
Bethesda, Maryland
United States

Ayse Dervisoglu
Hacettepe University
Ankara
Turkey

France Donnay
Brussels
Belgium

S. C. Emmanuel
Ministry of Health
Singapore

Murray Feshbach
Georgetown University
Washington, District of Columbia
United States

Mercé Gascó
Family Planning Federation of Spain
Barcelona
Spain

Jerzy Z. Holzer
Institute of Statistics and Demography
Warsaw
Poland

H. E. Hoskin
Scottish Health Service
Edinburgh
Scotland

Guy Kenan
Central Bureau of Statistics
Jerusalem
Israel

M. A. Khawaja
Department of Statistics
Wellington
New Zealand

András Klinger
Hungarian Central Statistical Office
Budapest
Hungary

Lisbeth B. Knudsen
National Health Service
Copenhagen
Denmark

Margaret Kwan
The Family Planning Association of Hong Kong
Hong Kong

William Lavely
University of Washington
Seattle, Washington
United States

Herschel Lawson
Centers for Disease Control
Atlanta, Georgia
United States

Kimmo Leppo
National Board of Health
Helsinki
Finland

Robert A. Lewis
Columbia University
New York, New York
United States

Cathy Mead
National Health and Medical Research Council
Canberra
Australia

Minoru Muramatsu
Tokyo
Japan

Shigeki Nishida
The National Institute of Public Health
Tokyo
Japan

Jany Rademakers
Stimezo
Utrecht
The Netherlands

Anja Rasimus
National Board of Health
Helsinki
Finland

Lisa Remez
The Alan Guttmacher Institute
New York, New York
United States

Eitan F. Sabatello
Central Bureau of Statistics
Jerusalem
Israel

Shanti Sarup
Ministry of Health and Family Welfare
New Delhi, India

Stefania Siedlecky
Balmoral, New South Wales
Australia

Angela Spinelli
Higher Institute of Health
Rome
Italy

Jiří Šráček
Czechoslovak Family Planning Association
Volfirov
Czechoslovakia

Birgit Sundberg
The National Board of Health and Welfare
Stockholm
Sweden

Ergul Tuncbilek
Hacettepe University
Ankara
Turkey

Surinder N. Wadhera
Statistics Canada
Ottawa
Canada

Dimiter Vassilev
Society of Planned Parenthood and Family Development
Sofia
Bulgaria

Duarte Vilar
Family Planning Association
Lisbon
Portugal

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Stanley K. Henshaw
Evelyn Morrow
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International Overview

Induced Abortion: A World Review, 1990

By Stanley K. Henshaw

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Induced Abortion: A World Review, 1990

By Stanley K. Henshaw

Summary

The worldwide trend toward liberalization of abortion laws has continued in the last four years with changes in Canada, Czechoslovakia, Greece, Hungary, Romania, the Soviet Union and Vietnam. Forty percent of the world's population now lives in countries where induced abortion is permitted on request, and 25 percent lives where it is allowed only if the woman's life is in danger.

In 1987, an estimated 26 to 31 million legal abortions and 10 to 22 million clandestine abortions were performed worldwide. Legal abortion rates ranged from a high of at least 112 abortions per 1,000 women of reproductive age in the Soviet Union to a low of five per 1,000 in the Netherlands. In recent years, abortion rates have been increasing in Czechoslovakia, England and Wales, New Zealand and Sweden and declining in China, France, Iceland, Italy, Japan and the Netherlands.

In most Western European and English-speaking countries, about half of abortions are obtained by young, unmarried women seeking to delay a first birth, while in Eastern Europe and the developing countries, abortion is most common among married women with two or more children.

Mortality from legal abortion averages 0.6 deaths per 100,000 procedures in developed countries with data. Abortion services are increasingly being provided outside of hospitals, and for those performed in hospitals, overnight stays are becoming less common. National health insurance covers abortions needed to preserve the health of a pregnant woman in all developed countries except the United States, where Medicaid and federal insurance programs do not cover abortion unless the woman's life is in danger.

The United States relies the least on hospitals, with 87 percent of abortions performed outside hospitals in 1985. A majority of abortions are also provided outside hospitals in the Netherlands, Norway, Poland and West Germany.

Laws and Policies

Around the world, laws governing induced abortion range from those prohibiting abortion with no explicit exceptions to those establishing it as a right of pregnant women. In 1986, The Alan Guttmacher Institute (AGI) published *Induced Abortion: A World Review, 1986*, the sixth edition of a series created by Christopher Tietze of The Population Council. That work contained a summary of the legal status of abortion in all countries; statistics on the number and characteristics of women who obtain abortions in countries where such data are available; information about abortion procedures, related morbidity and mortality and the effects of policy changes; and a section on the statistical methods used. The present article updates the data presented in that earlier work and gives an overview of the subject, with an emphasis on the changes that have taken place since 1986.

Table 1 classifies all countries and dependent territories* with populations of one million or more according to the restrictiveness of their abortion laws. Some 53 countries of this size, containing 25 percent of the world's population, fall into the most restrictive category, where abortions are prohibited except when the woman's life would be endangered if the pregnancy were carried to term. In some of the countries in this category, statutes prohibit abortion without explicit exception—even if the life of the pregnant woman is in danger. But in most if not all cases, implicit provisions in the statutes or general principles of criminal law permit abortion to save the life of a pregnant woman.

Forty-two countries of at least one million people, comprising 12 percent of the world's population, have statutes authorizing abortion on broader medical grounds—to avert a threat to the woman's general health (not limited to the risk of losing her life) and sometimes for genetic or juridical indications, such as rape or incest—but not for social indications alone or on request. Some of the statutes permit abortion only when the woman's physical health is threatened, while others explicitly or by interpretation include her mental health as well.

Twenty-three percent of the world's population live in the 14 countries of one million or more people that allow abortions for social or social-medical indications; that is, adverse social conditions can either justify termination of a pregnancy or be considered in evaluating a threat to the woman's health. In many of these countries, including Australia, Finland, Great Britain, Japan and Taiwan, abortion is available virtually on request.

The least restrictive category includes the 23 countries where abortion is permitted on the request of the woman. Some of the world's most populous countries—China, the Soviet Union and the United States, as well as about half of the European countries—are in this category, which

Stanley K. Henshaw is deputy director of research at The Alan Guttmacher Institute. The author thanks the Rockefeller Foundation for the funding that made this project possible, Evelyn Morrow for invaluable assistance in compiling data and constructing tables, Jacqueline Darroch Forrest and Henry David for helpful comments on earlier drafts of this article, and the many colleagues, too numerous to name here, in all parts of the world who took the time to provide information.

*In subsequent references, "countries" is used to refer to all areas for which data are presented. Tables with statistics for each country for all available years may be obtained from the author.

contains about 40 percent of the world's population. In Sweden, in the absence of medical contraindications, a woman has a right to have a legal abortion up to the end of the 18th week of gestation. In some of these countries—for example, Sweden and Yugoslavia—abortion is defined explicitly as a right of a pregnant woman.

Even where abortion is available on request, abortion services are generally subject to the restrictions that apply to other types of medical or surgical care. For example, in most if not all countries, abortion services may be provided only by licensed medical personnel and only with the consent of the woman. Many of the countries that permit abortion on request also have gestation limits (as shown in Table 1) beyond which health or other indications are required for the procedure to be permitted. In other countries, abortion is permitted through 24 weeks' gestation (Singapore) or up until viability (e.g., China, the Netherlands and the United States). In Great Britain, the legal gestation limit is 28 weeks, although administrative regulations have, in effect, lowered the limit to 24 weeks.

A variety of other restrictions exist throughout the world, the most common being parental notification or consent for minors, waiting periods, compulsory counseling and the prohibition of abortions in profit-making facilities. According to a recent analysis, spousal authorization requirements exist in several developing countries, including Kuwait, Taiwan and Turkey;[1] however, in countries without statutory provision for spousal consent, there have been no known cases in which "a husband's claim of veto [has] been judicially upheld."[2]

It should be emphasized that the formal classification of the laws does not necessarily reflect their restrictiveness in actual practice. In most Muslim countries and in Latin America and Africa, few legal abortions are performed under the health exception, while in Israel, New Zealand and South Korea, the legal abortion rates are comparable to those in countries that allow abortion on request. Legal interpretations of the same law can even vary widely within a country, as in Switzerland, where the exception for medical reasons is interpreted very liberally in some cantons and very narrowly in others.

Restrictive laws do not necessarily mean that safe abortion services are unavailable. Services may exist despite legal constraints because laws are either interpreted with flexibility or not vigorously enforced or because physicians are willing to risk pros-

Table 1. Countries, by restrictiveness of abortion law, according to region, January 1, 1990

Law	Africa	Asia & Oceania	Europe	North America	South America
To save a woman's life	Angola Benin Botswana Burkina Faso Central Afr. Rep. Chad Côte d'Ivoire Gabon Libya Madagascar Malawi Mali Mauritania Mauritius Mozambique Niger Nigeria Senegal Somalia Sudan Zaire	Afghanistan Bangladesh Burma Indonesia Iran Iraq Laos Lebanon Oman Pakistan Philippines Sri Lanka Syria United Arab Emirates Yemen Arab Rep. Yemen, Peoples' Democratic Rep.	Belgium Ireland	Dominican Rep. El Salvador*,† Guatemala Haiti Honduras Mexico* Nicaragua Panama	Brazil* Chile Colombia Ecuador* Paraguay Venezuela
Other maternal health reasons	Algeria Cameroon* Congo Egypt† Ethiopia Ghana*,† Guinea Kenya Lesotho Liberia*,† Morocco Namibia*,† Rwanda Sierra Leone South Africa*,† Tanzania Uganda Zimbabwe*,†	Hong Kong*,† Israel*,† Jordan* Korea, Rep. of *,† Kuwait† Malaysia*,† Mongolia Nepal New Zealand*,† Papua New Guinea Saudi Arabia Thailand*	Albania Northern Ireland Portugal*,† Spain*,† Switzerland	Costa Rica Jamaica Trinidad & Tobago	Argentina* Bolivia* Guyana Peru
Social and social-medical reasons	Burundi Zambia†	Australia† India*,†,** Japan*,†,§§ Korea, Dem. Rep.*,† Taiwan*,†	Bulgaria*,†,‡,†† Finland*,†,‡,‡‡ German Fed Rep.*,†,‡‡,*† Great Britain† Hungary*,†,‡,‡‡ Poland*,§§,‡‡		Uruguay*,§
On request	Togo Tunisia‡‡	China Singapore Turkey†† Vietnam	Austria‡‡,*† Czechoslovakia‡‡ Denmark‡‡ France‡‡ German Dem. Rep.‡‡ Greece‡‡ Italy‡‡ Netherlands Norway‡‡ Romania‡‡ Soviet Union‡‡ Sweden*‡ Yugoslavia††	Canada Cuba†† Puerto Rico United States	

*Includes juridical grounds, such as rape and incest. †Includes abortion for genetic defects.

‡Approval is automatic for women who meet certain age, marital and/or parity requirements.

§Not permitted for health reasons but may be permitted for serious economic difficulty.

**During the first 20 weeks. ††During the first 10 weeks.

‡‡During the first three months or 12 weeks.

§§No formal authorization is required, and abortion is permitted in doctor's office; thus, abortion is de facto available on request.

*†Gestational limit is for interval since implantation. *‡During the first 18 weeks.

Notes: Table does not include countries with fewer than one million inhabitants or those for which information on the legal status of abortion could not be located (e.g., Bhutan and Kampuchea). All abortions are permitted only prior to fetal viability unless otherwise indicated in footnotes.

ecution. Abortion is restricted in several countries that permit menstrual regulation (a procedure identical to an early abortion but performed without a pregnancy test). The government of Bangladesh, for example, supports clinics that provide menstrual regulations up to 10 or 12 weeks' gestation as a public health measure. Menstrual regulations are also performed in some areas of Indonesia[3] and Malaysia.[4]

Despite a highly restrictive law in Belgium,* abortions are provided through a network of nonhospital clinics as well as in a few hospitals and physicians' offices.[5] Similarly, in Latin America, although abortion providers are sometimes prosecuted, virtually all major cities have physicians who perform abortions and some have clinics that specialize in the procedure.

On the other hand, the absence of restrictions does not guarantee that services will be available. In India and Bangladesh, the overall shortage of medical facilities makes legal abortion and menstrual regulation unavailable to most women. Similarly, despite the relaxation of abortion restrictions in Ghana, and their elimination in Togo, the availability of services has changed little in those African nations. In Zambia, women commonly attempt illegal abortions and then go to a hospital for treatment of complications because few legal abortions can be done under current laws and resource limitations.

From the second half of the 19th century through World War II, abortion was highly restricted almost everywhere. Liberalization of abortion laws occurred in most of the countries of Eastern and Central Europe in the 1950s and in almost all the remaining developed countries during the 1960s and 1970s. A few developing countries also relaxed their restrictions on abortion during the same period, most notably China and India. By mid-1986, abortions could be legally obtained for health reasons in North America and in every European country except Belgium and the Republic of Ireland.

Since then, the trend toward abortion liberalization has continued with changes in seven countries of one million or more. In 1988, the Canadian Supreme Court voided the law allowing abortions only in hospitals and only on medical grounds, and abortions are now legally permitted in

Table 2. Number of abortions, abortion rate per 1,000 women aged 15–44, abortion ratio per 100 known pregnancies* and total abortion rate,† by completeness and reliability of data and country

Type of data and country	N‡	Rate	Ratio	Total rate
Statistics believed to be complete				
Australia (1988)	63,200	16.6	20.4	484
Belgium				
In Belgium§ (1985)	10,800	5.1	8.7	u
All** (1985)	15,900	7.5	12.2	u
Bulgaria (1987)	119,900	64.7	50.7	u
Canada				
In Canada (1987)	63,600	10.2	14.7	299
All†† (1985)	74,800	12.1	16.6	u
China (1987)	10,394,500	38.8	31.4	u
Cuba (1988)	155,300	58.0	45.3	u
Czechoslovakia (1987)	156,600	46.7	42.2	1,400
Denmark (1987)	20,800	18.3	27.0	548
England and Wales‡‡ (1987)	156,200	14.2	18.6	413
Finland (1987)	13,000	11.7	18.0	356
German Democratic Republic (1984)	96,200	26.6	29.7	u
Hungary (1987)	84,500	38.2	40.2	1,137
Iceland (1987)	700	12.0	14.0	336
Netherlands ‡‡ (1986)	18,300	5.3	9.0	155
New Zealand (1987)	8,800	11.4	13.6	323
Norway (1987)	15,400	16.8	22.2	493
Scotland §§ (1987)	10,100	9.0	13.2	255
Singapore (1987)	21,200	30.1	32.7	840
Sweden (1987)	34,700	19.8	24.9	600
Tunisia (1988)	23,300	13.6	9.8	u
United States (1985)	1,588,600	28.0	29.7	797
Vietnam (1980)	170,600	14.6	8.2	u
Yugoslavia (1984)	358,300	70.5	48.8	u
Statistics that are incomplete				
Bangladesh (FY 1989)	77,800	3.4	1.6	u
France*† (1987)	161,000	13.3	17.3	406*‡
German Federal Republic				
In country (1987)	88,500	6.7	12.1	197
All** (1986)	92,200	7.0	12.8	u
Hong Kong (1987)	17,600	12.7	20.1	u
India (FY 1987)	588,400	3.0	2.2	u
Ireland*§ (1987)	3,700	4.8	5.9	139
Israel (1987)	15,500	16.2	13.5	u
Italy (1987)	191,500	15.3	25.7	460
Japan (1987)	497,800	18.6	27.0	564
Poland (1987)	122,600	14.9	16.8	u
Romania†* (1983)	421,400	90.9	56.7	u
Soviet Union (1987)	6,818,000	111.9	54.9	u
Estimates based on surveys or other data				
Bangladesh (FY 1986)	241,400	12	5	u
Japan (1975)	2,250,000	84	55	u
South Korea (1984)	528,000	53	43	u
Soviet Union (1982)	11,000,000	181	68	u
Spain (1987)	83,900	8	u	u
Switzerland (1984)	13,500	9	15	u
Turkey (1987)	531,400	46	26	u

*Known pregnancies are defined as legal abortions plus live births. Births have not been lagged by six months because the necessary birth data are unavailable for most countries.

†The number of abortions that would be experienced by 1,000 women during their reproductive lifetimes, given present age-specific abortion rates.

‡Rounded to the nearest 100 abortions.

§Abortions performed in 17 hospitals and 20 nonhospital facilities, usually illegally.

**Including abortions obtained in the Netherlands and England.

††Including abortions obtained in Canadian clinics and in the United States. ‡‡Residents only.

§§Including abortions obtained in England. *†Provisional data. *‡1986 data.

*§Based on Irish residents who obtained abortions in England.

†*Combining counts of illegal abortions with treated complications and of legal abortions.

Notes: Sources of country data for this table and subsequent tables available from author; u=unavailable.

*Since this was written, the Belgian parliament has passed a law that permits abortions up to 14 weeks in approved facilities if the woman is "in distress," with a six-day wait between the first consultation and the abortion. After 14 weeks, abortions are permitted in cases of danger to the woman's health and fetal malformation.

that country on request. However, although abortions are easier to obtain in some hospitals that have eliminated their committee approval requirements, few nonhospital facilities have begun offering services, and some provinces have taken steps to discourage abortions by restricting insurance payments to those performed in hospitals or by prohibiting abortions outside of hospitals.

In 1986, the two republics that make up Czechoslovakia passed laws that eliminated the requirements that abortions be approved by a committee and be performed for medical or social reasons only.[6] Abortions are now available on request through 12 weeks of pregnancy and up to 24 weeks for fetal defects or if the woman's life would be threatened by continuing the pregnancy. Greece also revised its abortion law in 1986 and legalized first-trimester procedures on request.[7] Previously, abortions were technically illegal but had been readily available from physicians.

The abortion law in Hungary has been liberalized to permit abortions on request to married women with two living children (reduced from at least three children), and the approval of a committee is no longer needed. As before, abortion is permitted for women who have health, fetal defect or juridical indications, are unmarried, have been separated for at least six months, are older than 35 or have inadequate housing. Women not meeting the above conditions may apply for approval if they have another "social reason" for terminating the pregnancy.[8]

First-trimester abortions had been available on request in Romania from 1957 to 1966. Then in 1966, the government imposed severe restrictions on abortion, prohibited the importation of contraceptives and took other measures to encourage population growth; illegal abortions became increasingly common in succeeding years, reaching a higher rate than in any Western European country in which abortion was legal, according to official government statistics. In 1986, Romania renewed measures to suppress abortion and taxed both unmarried persons over age 25 and married couples who remained childless for more than two years without a medical reason.[9] According to press reports, the new Romanian government lifted the 1966 and 1985 restrictions on abortion as of January 1, 1990.[10]

In Vietnam, all reference to abortion was omitted from the criminal law in 1986, although abortion on request was already legal.[11] In addition, the grounds for second-trimester abortions have been broadened in the Soviet Union to include a number of social indications, reportedly to reduce the number of illegal procedures.[12]

In addition to the countries named above, all of which have populations of one million or more, several smaller states have liberalized their abortion laws, including Cape Verde, Cyprus, French Polynesia and Liechtenstein. Only the Philippines and the United States have passed restrictive measures at the national level since 1986: The Philippines incorporated a clause into its 1986 constitution stating that the state shall "protect the life of the mother and the life of the unborn from conception,"[13] and the United States Supreme Court weakened the constitutional guarantees of abortion rights in *Webster* v. *Reproductive Health Services* in 1989.[14]

Between 1986 and 1990, restrictions on abortion at the state level increased somewhat in the United States. The most important changes were the discontinuation of public funding (Medicaid) for poor women in Michigan and the District of Columbia (except in cases of life endangerment), leaving such funding available in only 13 states. Five more states have been added to the nine with parental notification or consent requirements (or, alternatively, a court order) for women under age 18; and abortions have been prohibited in government hospitals and clinics in Missouri and Pennsylvania (in addition to Kentucky and North Dakota, which already had such restrictions in place).

The full impact of the *Webster* decision has not yet been felt; some states are still considering new legislation, and some restrictions are temporarily enjoined while constitutional challenges are being debated. The Supreme Court's language suggests that more severe restrictions than those considered in the *Webster* case might now be upheld as constitutional. Even if the court overturns *Roe* v. *Wade*, thereby eliminating protection for abortion rights in the federal constitution, abortion will remain legal and available in many or most states because of the protection guaranteed under state constitutions or because of decisions made in state legislatures.

Incidence of Abortion

Table 2 shows the abortion numbers, rates and ratios among countries with populations of more than 300,000 for which official statistics could be obtained or for which estimates are available.* Not surprisingly, the most complete and accurate data available are those for developed countries and countries where abortion is legal. The first panel lists countries with data thought to be accurate within 20 percent of the true incidence, as well as a few countries for which there is limited evidence as to accuracy. The data were compiled primarily by government agencies and were obtained either from published reports or from persons with access to official statistics.

The middle panel of Table 2 contains official statistics that are probably low by at least 20 percent because of unreported legal abortions (in Bangladesh, France, the Federal Republic of Germany [West Germany], India, Italy,† Japan, Poland and the Soviet Union) or illegal abortions (in Bangladesh, India and probably the Soviet Union). The figures for Ireland include only those women who obtained an abortion in England and gave an Irish address; the number who gave an English address is unknown. The Romanian data reflect mainly illegal abortions and may either underestimate or overestimate true incidence; they exclude illegal abortions that did not require treatment but may include spontaneous abortions that were treated.

The data in the bottom panel, derived from a variety of sources, may be incomplete. Still, they indicate the magnitude of abortion incidence in a few populous countries and may be more accurate than the official statistics for Bangladesh, Japan and the Soviet Union. The figures for Bangladesh[15] and Spain[16] are derived from surveys of abortion providers and are probably fairly complete for legal abortions, but large numbers of illegal procedures are omitted, especially in the Bangladesh data. The Japanese data[17] are based on national projections for 1975 made from districts in which reporting was believed to be complete; the estimate of 2.3 million is about three times the official reported number for that year. The estimates for South Korea[18] and Turkey[19] are derived from population surveys that asked married women about their histories of legal and illegal abortions. The estimated abortion numbers and rates for these countries are thus conservative, since induced abortions tend to be underreported even in communities where the practice is widely accepted.[20] The estimates for the Soviet Union[21] may also have some downward bias because of underreporting, although the survey on

*Scotland is included as a separate country because complete, accurate statistics are available and because its utilization of abortion differs from that of England and Wales.

†In Italy and possibly other countries, the unreported abortions are technically illegal even if performed by a physician, because reporting and other administrative requirements are not met.

which they are based was conducted only in the Russian Republic, which has a higher official abortion rate than the other Soviet republics. For Switzerland, 54 percent of the data are statistics from cantons that collect data, and the rest are estimates.[22]

Of the countries shown in Table 2, the Soviet Union has the highest abortion rate—112 per 1,000 women aged 15–44, as calculated from official data. That nation's abortion ratio is also high; officially, 55 percent of all known pregnancies are terminated by abortion, but because of illegal abortions and unreported legal abortions, the true rate is probably higher than the official figures indicate.[23] The survey results shown in Table 2 produce an estimate of 181 abortions per 1,000 women of reproductive age, suggesting that a significant proportion of abortions are performed outside the official system. Within the Soviet Union, the republics vary widely in abortion utilization; for example, in 1985, the abortion ratio calculated from official statistics ranged from 66 percent of pregnancies ending in abortion in the Russian Republic to 18 percent in Tadzhik.[24]

Abortion rates and ratios are relatively high in the Eastern and Central European countries as well, where rates range from 27 per 1,000 women of reproductive age in the German Democratic Republic (East Germany) to 71 per 1,000 in Yugoslavia. Except for East Germany, these countries have a history of reliance on abortion, which was legalized in the 1950s before modern contraceptive methods were fully developed. In addition, the full range of modern contraceptive methods is not readily available in most of Eastern and Central Europe and the Soviet Union. In Japan, hormonal methods have been approved for medical purposes (regulating menses) but not for contraception. The Japanese abortion rate is also estimated to be relatively high, although it has probably fallen below the rate of 84 per 1,000 women aged 15–44 estimated for 1975.

Abortion rates in most of the remaining developed countries range from 11 to 20 per 1,000 women of reproductive age, although the U.S. rate is higher (28 per 1,000). Italy's rate is probably well above this range also when unreported abortions are taken into account.[25] The rates for the Netherlands, Scotland and Switzerland are below the range found in most developed countries. Those reported for Belgium and Ireland—countries that have very restrictive laws—are also low, but are not significantly lower than the rate for the Netherlands, a country with one of the world's most liberal abortion laws. The low rate reported for Spain, where clinics have just begun to provide services, is based on a survey that might have missed some providers and that excludes illegal abortions.

Table 3. Number of legal abortions (in 000s), number of associated deaths and mortality rate (95 percent confidence intervals) per 100,000 legal abortions, by country

Country	Abortions	Deaths	Mortality rate
Bulgaria (1980,1984,1987)	373.6	5	1.3 (0.4–3.1)
Canada (1980–1987)	511.0	1	0.2 (0.0–1.1)
Czechoslovakia (1976–1983)	780.5	3	0.4 (0.1–1.1)
Denmark (1976–1987)	269.3	2	0.7 (0.1–2.7)
England and Wales (1980–1987)	1,094.8	14	1.3 (0.7–2.1)
Finland (1976–1985)	154.1	2	1.3 (0.2–4.7)
Hungary (1980–1987)	648.9	5	0.8 (0.2–1.8)
Netherlands (1976–1983)	509.0	1	0.2 (0.0–1.1)
New Zealand (1976–1987)	74.0	0	0.0 (0.0–5.0)
Norway (1978–1982)	70.1	0	0.0 (0.0–5.3)
Scotland (1976–1987)	101.0	2	2.0 (0.2–7.1)
Sweden (1980–1987)	261.2	1	0.4 (0.0–2.1)
United States (1980–1985)	9,445.9	54	0.6 (0.4–0.7)

Note: Deaths attributed to legal abortion on death certificate, except for England and Wales (where deaths are recorded on the form for abortion notification) and the United States (where deaths are associated with abortion after investigation by the Centers for Disease Control).

Abortion rates tend to be higher in those developing countries with liberal abortion laws than in the developed countries, although there is a wide variation in rates. Cuba, South Korea and Turkey have rates of over 40 abortions per 1,000 women of reproductive age. Tunisia, on the other hand, has the relatively low rate of 14 per 1,000, in spite of a liberal law and government-supported services. (The Tunisian statistics, however, omit legal abortions peformed in the private sector; in 1980, these were estimated to equal 15–20 percent of the reported abortions.[26])

The rate of legal abortion (or menstrual regulation) in Bangladesh is relatively low at 12 per 1,000 women of reproductive age because legal services are unavailable in many rural areas, and in others, women are unaware of existing services. Based on the assumption that one abortion death occurs for every 100 illegal abortions, one study used mortality data to estimate that 780,000 illegal abortions are performed each year.[27] If this estimate is accurate, the illegal abortion rate in Bangladesh is three times the legal rate. Many clandestine abortions are performed in India as well because of a similar lack of medical services in rural areas. India's legal abortion rate is probably two to five times the reported rate of three abortions per 1,000 women, since only a fraction of the legal abortions, mainly those in government hospitals, are reported.

The total abortion rate given in Table 2 represents the number of abortions that 1,000 women could expect to have during their reproductive lifetimes, given present age-specific abortion rates. For example, at present rates of abortion in the United States, 1,000 women would have 797 abortions during their lifetime. Czechoslovakia and Hungary have rates over 1,000, meaning that the average woman in those countries would have more than one abortion during her lifetime. If accurate data were available, total abortion rates would probably be as high or higher in Cuba, Japan, South Korea, the Soviet Union, Turkey and Yugoslavia and perhaps other countries as well.

Among countries with complete data for a recent three-year period, usually 1984–1987, legal abortion rates have remained relatively stable in most, but significant changes have taken place in some. The largest increase in the legal abortion rate (35 percent) occurred in Czechoslovakia, and much of that may be attributable to the elimination of abortion approval committees. Legal rates also increased by more than 10 percent in England and Wales, New Zealand and Sweden. One source has suggested that the higher Swedish rate may be a result of an increased emphasis on AIDS prevention that has led to a greater use of condoms at the expense of more effective methods.[28]

Declines in abortion rates occurred in Iceland and the Netherlands. The drop in the Netherlands appears to represent a continuing recovery from the pill scare that caused an increase in abortions in 1980. The number of reported abortions in China fell markedly from 14.4 million in 1983 to 8.9 million in 1984, rose again to 11.6 million in 1986 and then fell to 10.4 million in 1987. While there are some reporting uncertainties, the decline in 1984 could be a consequence of a massive increase in the number of sterilizations and IUD insertions in 1983[29] and of a relaxation of the population control effort in 1984.[30] Declines in abortion rates have also been recorded in three countries with less complete data—France, Italy and Japan; although it is possible that the reporting itself has deterio-

rated in these countries, it seems more likely that the increased acceptance of modern contraceptive methods has caused real declines. Data from surveys in South Korea illustrate the relationship between abortion rates and contraceptive use. Between 1973 and 1979, both the abortion rate and the contraceptive prevalence rate rose rapidly, reflecting the increased desire of couples to reduce their fertility. But from 1979 to 1985, contraceptive prevalence, especially sterilization, continued to increase, and the abortion rate fell back to its level of 1973.[31]

Since the widespread liberalization of abortion laws, illegal abortions have largely disappeared in most developed countries. However, physicians in Italy, Portugal, the Soviet Union and Spain still perform abortions that do not meet all the requirements of the law and, as such, are not counted as legal abortions. Further, traditional practitioners may still be performing abortions in these countries and in Romania (before 1990) and Yugoslavia because of the persistence of restrictions, legal barriers and local customs.

In developing areas, abortions are commonly performed by both physicians and traditional practitioners whether or not the procedure is legal. In East Asian countries such as Indonesia and Malaysia, physicians provide menstrual regulations while traditional practitioners provide abortions by massage, insertion of objects into the uterus and other folk methods. In Latin America, abortion services are available from physicians in all major cities and in clinics in some areas. (In Rio de Janeiro, for example, there is a chain of abortion clinics that advertises in newspapers, without, however, using the word "abortion.") Nevertheless, because of the cost of these services and their scarcity outside of major cities, many or most abortions in Latin America are probably self-induced or performed by nonmedical practitioners. Cuba, where abortion is available on request, is a notable exception.

In Africa and parts of the Middle East, the desire for large families is still prevalent, and abortion is thought to be less common than in Latin America, where fertility rates have fallen rapidly. Nevertheless, hospital studies indicate that complications of illegal abortions are a major public health problem. For example, Jomo Kenyata Hospital in Nairobi, Kenya, treats 50 to 60 women a day for abortion complications.[32] A community-based study in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia, found that 24 percent of all maternal deaths and 54 percent of those directly related to pregnancy were attributable to complications of clandestine abortions.[33]

According to the numbers in Table 2, approximately 22 million legal abortions were reported in 1987 (or the closest year for which data were available for the countries listed). The number of unreported legal abortions can be estimated at six million—most of these accounted for by India, Japan, South Korea and the Soviet Union*—but this estimate is uncertain and could range from four to nine million. The estimated number of legal abortions performed worldwide in 1987 was approximately 28 million, but may have ranged from 26 million to 31 million. These estimates of the numbers of legal abortions are lower than those made in 1986 (33 million, with a range of 30–40 million) because reported abortions in China declined by four million and newly published abortion statistics for the Soviet Union resulted in a decrease in the maximum estimate for that country.

Information on clandestine abortions is too uncertain to know whether the worldwide total is increasing or decreasing, since few studies in developing countries have provided accurate measures even for small areas. Combining the estimates that other authors have generally used with guesses as to the probable rates of abortion results in rough estimates of clandestine abortions: 500,000 in Bangladesh, 600,000 in the rest of South Asia, 1.5 million in the rest of Asia, 400,000 for Romania, 1.5 million for Africa and approximately two million in the Soviet Union and four million each in India and Latin America. This totals 15 million clandestine abortions, but, again, the uncertainty of the estimates suggests that the number could be as low as 10 million or as high as 22 million. The estimated worldwide total of abortions is therefore between 36 and 53 million, yielding an annual rate of 32–46 abortions per 1,000 women of reproductive age.

Abortion Mortality

The World Health Organization (WHO) has estimated that 99 percent of the 500,000 maternal deaths that occur worldwide annually take place in developing countries; of these, 115,000–204,000 result from complications of illegal abortions performed by unqualified practitioners.[34] A more conservative estimate may be derived from hospital studies that suggest that, on average, 20–25 percent of maternal mortality is attributable to abortion,[35] yielding totals of 100,000–125,000 deaths annually from illegal abortion. The WHO estimates that more than half of the deaths caused by induced abortion occur in South and Southeast Asia; the next largest proportion take place in Sub-Saharan Africa. The numbers are only approximations because of the difficulty in distinguishing between deaths from induced abortion and those from spontaneous abortion in countries where induced abortion is illegal, the problems of generalizing from studies done in particular hospitals and localities and the relatively small number of studies that have been reported. A literature review found the highest reported mortality rate to be 2,400 deaths per 100,000 abortions in a rural area of Bangladesh.[36]

The provision of abortion under modern medical conditions has reduced abortion mortality to an extremely low level in developed countries that have legalized the procedure. Table 3 shows mortality rates in the 13 countries for which accurate numbers of deaths and abortions are known. While the rates range from zero to two deaths per 100,000 legal abortions, the differences between the countries are not statistically significant because the numbers of deaths are so small. The aggregate mortality rate of these countries is 0.6 deaths per 100,000 legal abortions; only in England and Wales is the rate statistically significantly higher, in part because of a relatively high proportion of abortions performed at later gestations.

The stage of pregnancy at which an abortion is performed affects the risk of mortality and complications; regardless of legal status and medical care, the risk of mortality rises with increasing gestation.[37] In 1981–1985 data for the United States, for example, deaths per 100,000 legal abortions rise from 0.7 at eight or fewer weeks since the last menstrual period to 0.3 at 9–10 weeks, 0.6 at 11–12 weeks, 3.7 at 16–20 weeks and 12.7 at 21 weeks or more.[38] In the developed countries, the risk of mortality from abortion has declined consistently since abortion was legalized; in all countries for which we have earlier data than those shown in Table 3, mortality rates were higher. In developed countries where induced abortion is legal, the procedure is now safer than pregnancy and childbirth. During 1981–1985 in the United States, the maternal mortality rate excluding deaths from abortion and ectopic pregnancy was 6.6 deaths per 100,000 live births, a rate that is 11 times that associated with legal abortion.[39]

*In making estimates for the Soviet Union, the difference between the seven million abortions reported and the 11 million estimated to have occurred (see Table 2) was assumed to be due half to unreported legal procedures and half to illegal abortions.

Table 4. Percentage distribution of legal abortions, by weeks of gestation, according to country

Country	≤8	9–12	13–16	≥17	Total
Canada (1987)	33.2	55.3	8.0	3.5	100.0
Czechoslovakia (1987)	84.7	15.0	0.2	0.2	100.0
Denmark* (1988)	40.9	56.7	1.0	1.3	100.0
England and Wales					
Residents (1987)	34.5	52.5	8.5	4.5	100.0
Nonresidents (1987)	25.9	33.3	17.7	23.1	100.0
Finland (1987)	54.5	40.5	2.9	2.0	100.0
France (1986)	55.4	42.8	1.5	0.3	100.0
Hungary (1987)	67.8	30.7	0.8	0.7	100.0
India (FY 1983)	u	85.0†	15.0‡	u	100.0
Italy (1987)	49.5	49.8	0.7‡	u	100.0
Japan§ (1987)	52.4	41.1	3.3	3.2	100.0
Netherlands					
Residents** (1986)	69.8	21.5	6.0	2.7	100.0
Nonresidents** (1986)	42.3	29.4	17.6	10.2	100.0
New Zealand (1988)	23.0	69.8	5.9	1.3	100.0
Norway (1987)	45.0	52.5	2.0	0.5	100.0
Scotland†† (1987)	46.8	42.4	8.6	2.2	100.0
Singapore (1987)	72.4	24.0	2.5	1.1	100.0
Sweden (1987)	41.1	54.6	3.1	1.2	100.0
United States‡‡ (1985)	51.5	39.6	5.2	3.7	100.0

*Ordinal weeks. †Distribution is for ≤12 weeks. ‡Distribution is for ≥13 weeks.

§Distribution is for ≤7 weeks, 8–11 weeks, 12–15 weeks and ≥16 weeks.

**Abortions performed in clinics only.

††Distribution is for ≤9 weeks, 10–13 weeks, 14–17 weeks and ≥18 weeks.

‡‡Last two categories are 13–15 weeks and ≥16 weeks (see S. K. Henshaw and J. Van Vort [reference 36] for estimation methods).

Notes: In this and subsequent tables, abortions for which distribution data are unknown are assumed to have the same distribution as those for which data are known. Gestation is measured from the first day of the last menstrual period; u=unavailable.

The possible effects on maternal mortality of the legal restrictions on abortion can be seen in Romania, where most abortions were prohibited in 1966. Between 1965 and 1984, abortion mortality rose from 21 deaths to 128 deaths per 100,000 live births. Over the same period, maternal mortality from other causes fell from 65 deaths to 21 deaths per 100,000 live births.[40] In 1984 alone, the WHO reports that there were 449 abortion deaths in Romania.[41]

Other Health Issues

For first-trimester abortions in most Western developed countries, the traditional sharp curettage method (dilatation and curettage, or D&C) has been largely replaced by suction curettage (vacuum aspiration). The latter method requires less cervical dilatation and has less risk of uterine injury and retention of products of conception.[42] In the latest year for which data are available, more than 95 percent of curettage abortions were performed by suction in Denmark, England and Wales, Finland, France, the Netherlands, Sweden and the United States. By comparison, higher proportions of sharp curettage procedures were performed in Hungary (52 percent), Czechoslovakia (30 percent), West Germany (20 percent), Italy (18 percent) and Singapore (seven percent), and the use of sharp curettage is reportedly still common in the Soviet Union.

In developing countries where abortion is legally restricted, most physicians are not trained in suction curettage and do not have the necessary equipment, so office procedures are usually done by sharp curettage. Suction curettage is sometimes used, however, where large numbers of abortions are performed in clinics.

Second-trimester abortions may be performed by instrumental evacuation or by medical induction. In the 15 countries for which recent data are available, medical induction is used to perform more than eight percent of all abortions in only Scotland (14 percent), where a large number of second-trimester procedures are performed, and Finland (16 percent). Physicians in several countries—Canada, Denmark, England and Wales, New Zealand, Norway, Singapore, the United States and West Germany—reduced their reliance on medical induction by as much as 80 percent over the most recent five years for which data are available (1982 to 1987 for most countries). In Norway, for example, the proportion of abortions performed by medical induction fell from 2.1 percent to 0.4 percent. Even after 16 weeks' gestation, sharp curettage is sometimes used in Canada (16 percent of abortions at 17 weeks or more), Denmark (12 percent), England and Wales (44 percent of abortions at 20 weeks or more), Sweden (six percent) and the United States (61 percent of abortions at 16 weeks or later).

Abortion is occasionally performed by hysterectomy or hysterotomy, but these procedures now account for less than 0.1 percent of abortions in Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Italy, New Zealand, Norway and the United States. In other countries with recent data, uterine surgery is used in 0.1–0.3 percent of abortions in Canada, Denmark, England and Wales, Finland, France, Scotland, Singapore, Sweden and West Germany.

New compounds that block the effect of progesterone—a hormone that is needed for the successful implantation and maintenance of the embryo—are currently under development. One such compound, RU 486, is now being used to perform 25 percent of the abortions in France, and a 95 percent effectiveness rate has been reported when it is administered with a prostaglandin within 49 days of the last menstrual period and an effectiveness rate of up to 90 percent when it is administered without the prostaglandin.[43] The main complications reported are incomplete abortion, which increases sharply with gestational age, and prolonged bleeding. Advantages of this nonsurgical method are the reduced risk of damage to the uterus and the elimination of any risk associated with the use of anesthesia. From the woman's point of view, the drug affords more of a sense of control, and the abortion is similar to a spontaneous miscarriage; however, the process takes longer than a surgical abortion.

A progesterone blocker does not solve the problem of providing safe abortion in developing countries without medical facilities, since medical backup is needed when the method fails and in the relatively rare cases of continued bleeding. Even when self-administered without the prostaglandin, however, RU 486 might be safer than some forms of nonmedical and self-induced abortion.

International comparisons of the point in gestation at which abortions are performed are imperfect because of differences and uncertainties in the measure-

Table 5. Percentage distribution of abortion patients, by type of facility in which abortion was performed and length of hospital stay (in nights), according to country

Country	Non-hospital	Hospital						Total
		All	0	1	2	3	≥4	
Canada (1985)	14.5	85.5	65.8	12.9	4.5	1.3	0.9	100.0
Czechoslovakia (1987)	0.0	100.0	69.4	30.6*	u	u	u	100.0
Denmark (1987)	0.0	100.0	52.1	43.3†	u	u	4.7	100.0
England and Wales‡ (1987)	0.0	100.0	42.4	40.3	15.0	1.2	1.0	100.0
German Federal Republic (1988)	70.4	29.6	7.2	2.6	4.8	6.5	8.5	100.0
Hungary§ (1987)	0.0	100.0	0.0	81.7	14.6	1.8	1.9	100.0
Italy (1987)	66.1**	u	u	22.9	7.6	2.0	1.4	100.0
Netherlands†† (1988)	80.9	19.1	u	u	u	u	u	100.0
Norway (1987)	51.0	49.0	u	u	u	u	u	100.0
Poland‡‡ (1987)	53.8	46.2	u	u	u	u	u	100.0
Scotland (1983)	0.0	100.0	24.4	18.8	46.0	6.7	4.1	100.0
Sweden (1987)	0.0	100.0	86.7	13.3*	u	u	u	100.0
United States (1985)	86.9	13.1	10.3	2.8*	u	u	u	100.0

*Distribution is for ≥1 nights. †Distribution is for 1–3 nights.

‡Residents only. Some hospitals provide mainly abortion services and are similar to nonhospital facilities in other countries.

§Hospitals include maternity homes. **Includes hospital abortions with no overnight stay.

††Two nonhospital facilities allow patients to stay overnight, and one is located within a hospital. Data apply to residents only; almost all abortions provided to nonresidents are performed in nonhospital clinics.

‡‡Excluding unreported abortions performed in physicians' offices and nonhospital clinics. Note: u=unavailable.

ment of gestational age. Nevertheless, the data indicate significant differences among countries, as may be seen in Table 4. The proportion of abortions performed before nine weeks ranges from 23 percent in New Zealand to 85 percent in Czechoslovakia. The Czech government encourages women to have abortions as early as possible; women who have very early procedures avoid a four-day hospital stay and a fee that is charged for abortions performed beyond eight weeks.[44]

Among countries without legal restrictions on second-trimester abortions, the proportion of abortions done after 12 weeks' gestation ranges from four percent in Singapore to 15 percent in India. The relatively high proportion in India may be attributable to a scarcity of medical resources and to a disproportionate amount of data from government hospitals. The other countries with proportions larger than 10 percent—Canada, England and Wales, and Scotland—have approval procedures that cause delays, although this is no longer the case in Canada. In addition, women in Great Britain are often delayed by the National Health Service, which has difficulty meeting the demand for abortion services in some areas.

Fewer than five percent of abortions take place beyond 12 weeks' gestation in the countries that have restrictive gestational requirements. Some of the women from these countries who need later abortions travel to England and Wales (which provided 7,400 abortions past 12 weeks to foreign women in 1987) and the Netherlands (which provided 5,100 in 1986). Few abortions are performed after 20 weeks even in countries that have no specific restrictions on later abortions; the proportions of these late abortions range from a high of 0.9 percent among residents of England and Wales to a low of 0.1 percent in Czechoslovakia and Norway (not shown).

Overall, the proportion of abortions performed in the second trimester remained relatively stable in the most recent five years for which data are available. The proportion increased by 2.7 percentage points in New Zealand, by 0.7 percentage points in Japan and by 0.6 points in Finland. Declines of more than a percentage point occurred in Canada (1.6 points) and in England and Wales (1.3), the two areas (excluding India, for which the statistics are unreliable) that have the highest proportion of second-trimester abortions.

In all the countries for which age data are available, women younger than 20 have later abortions than do older women, and slightly more women over 40 experience delays than do women aged 35–39. Low levels of educational attainment are also associated with delays in obtaining abortions. Another reason that late second-trimester abortions are performed is suspicion or identification of a fetal defect late in pregnancy. A study in England and Wales found that in 1981–1982, 19 percent of abortions done at or after 20 weeks' gestation were performed for this reason.[45]

Surgical sterilization may be performed concurrently with an abortion. There is no agreement on whether complication rates for abortion and sterilization performed concurrently are greater than the aggregate risks from two separate procedures,[46] but the risk is generally believed to be greater than the risk associated with either procedure done alone. Among the 10 countries with available data, the one with the highest proportion of abortions with concurrent sterilization is India (29 percent according to official statistics). Among developed countries, the proportion ranges from seven percent in Canada to 1.4 percent in the United States. Although no statistical data are available for Central and Eastern Europe, concurrent sterilization is known to be rare or nonexistent in those areas. The proportion of concurrent procedures has been decreasing in seven of the 10 countries; the exceptions are Finland, India and Sweden.

Serious postoperative complications are rare when abortions are performed in medical settings. For this reason, few extensive studies of complications have been published in recent years. The most comprehensive large-scale investigations of medical complications of legal abortions were undertaken in the United States by the Joint Program for the Study of Abortion. The last of these studies, undertaken from 1975 to 1978, found that 0.7 percent of abortions were associated with major complications (pelvic infection with fever of at least 38° C for three or more days, hemorrhage requiring blood transfusion

and unintended major surgery).[47] The risk of developing complications was found to be strongly associated with gestational age.

Other studies have used different definitions of complications, which along with differences in medical practices and systems of care, make it difficult or impossible to compare the absolute level of complications that were found. A recent study in Denmark reported that six percent of abortion patients had complications requiring hospitalization.[48] Statistics kept by the National Abortion Federation on 68,828 abortions performed in U.S. clinics in 1988 show that 0.5 percent had complications that required hospitalization.[49]

Although direct comparisons between countries are risky because of differences in the definition and measurement of complications, the data show consistently lower complication rates for earlier abortions. Rates reported in four countries (Canada, Denmark, England and Wales, and West Germany) and New York State ranged from 0.4–3.4 percent for first-trimester abortions and from 1.1–8.7 percent for those in the second trimester. All of these areas experienced declines in complication rates in recent years, probably because of improved methods and the increasing technical skill of providers.

Adverse psychological sequelae to abortion have been studied by a WHO panel, which concluded that "there is now a substantial body of data, reported from many countries after careful and objective follow-up, suggesting frequent psychological benefit and a low incidence of adverse psychological sequelae."[50] A Danish study that compared women who had had abortions with those who had given birth found an increased rate of admissions to psychiatric hospitals among the separated, divorced and widowed women who had had abortions but not among the single and married women who had done so.[51] Studies based on the most appropriate comparison—that between abortion patients and women giving birth after being unable to terminate an unwanted pregnancy—have not been attempted to date.

The possibility that induced abortion might impair future reproductive capacity has been a concern, but no new evidence has emerged in recent years to change earlier conclusions that any adverse effects of terminating a first pregnancy by suction curettage are at most quite small.[52]

Provision of Abortion Services

Abortions performed by instrumental evacuation may be provided safely in both hospital and nonhospital facilities.[53] Nevertheless, countries differ widely in their policies and practices regarding the settings in which abortions are performed, and for hospital abortions, the average length of stay. Among the countries for which data are available, the United States relies the least on hospitals, with 87 percent of abortions performed in nonhospital facilities in 1985 (Table 5, page 83); this includes the 60 percent that were done in specialized abortion clinics. On average, abortion clinics in the United States perform 2,400 procedures a year; the largest have an annual caseload of over 10,000. The proportion of abortions performed in nonhospital facilities in the Netherlands (81 percent) is almost as high as that in the United States. Further, a majority of abortions are also provided outside of hospitals in West Germany (70 percent), Poland (54 percent, not including unreported abortions performed in physicians' offices) and Norway (51 percent).

At the other extreme are countries with laws or regulations requiring abortions to be performed only in hospitals. These countries include Czechoslovakia, Denmark, England and Wales, Hungary and Scotland, as well as Bulgaria, East Germany, Finland, France, New Zealand and Romania; the latter countries are not shown in Table 5 because of lack of information on the number of nights patients spend in the hospital. Bulgaria and Hungary have regulations specifying that abortion patients spend at least one night in the hospital, although physicians in Bulgaria may waive the rule in many cases. Although a hospital restriction existed in Canada until 1988, clinic abortions were provided in the province of Quebec, where the law was not enforced, and in Toronto, where the law was being challenged in court.

In some of the countries with in-hospital requirements, the term "hospital" is broadly interpreted to include facilities that closely resemble clinics. In England and France, for example, abortions are permitted in private facilities that resemble clinics in the United States. On the other hand, two of the abortion clinics in the Netherlands are like hospitals in that they have facilities for patients to stay overnight if necessary.

Nonhospital abortions have increased over time in all the countries where they are permitted. The most dramatic change has occurred in West Germany, where the proportion of abortions performed outside of hospitals rose from 15 percent in 1977 to 70 percent in 1988. In the United States, the proportion of nonhospital abortions went from 78 percent to 87 percent between 1980 and 1985. Increases have also been documented in Poland and are estimated to have occurred in the Netherlands.

A major advantage of nonhospital abortions is lower cost. In addition, the staffs of high-volume services, whether inside or outside of hospitals, have the technical skills and understanding of the needs of abortion patients that come from extensive experience. However, specialized abortion services may result in more fragmented follow-up care than would be the case when the woman's personal physician provides the abortion.[54]

For abortions performed in hospitals, large differences exist in the proportion of patients who stay overnight and in the number of days they remain in the hospital. In the United States in 1985, 79 percent of abortions performed in hospitals were outpatient procedures. Of all U.S. abortion patients, only about three percent stayed overnight in a hospital (excluding patients hospitalized for complications). Sweden and Canada also have relatively low rates of overnight hospitalization—13 percent and 20 percent, respectively. In England and Wales, 58 percent of abortions involve overnight hospitalization, and the corresponding proportion in Scotland is 76 percent. As mentioned earlier, all abortion patients in Bulgaria and Hungary are admitted for at least 24 hours, although some Bulgarian women leave early. In West Germany, 15 percent of abortions involve a hospital stay of three or more nights.

In all countries that have reliable data, there has been a trend over the most recent five years for which data were available toward much shorter hospital stays. For example, in England and Wales, the proportion of abortions involving an overnight stay decreased from 71 percent to 58 percent between 1982 and 1987, and in West Germany, the proportion of women staying three or more nights fell from 31 percent to 15 percent between 1983 and 1988. The principal reason for this trend is probably increased confidence among physicians and medical authorities that extended hospital care is usually unnecessary. However, other explanations may be the high cost of hospitalization, the declining use of instillation and the inconvenience to the patient of a hospital stay.

In most countries, abortion services are paid for by the same insurance or payment mechanism as other medical care. In 17 developed countries with populations of more than 300,000, abortion services are available without charge under national

Table 6. Percentage distribution of legal abortions, abortion rate and abortion ratio, by woman's age, according to country

Measure	≤19				20–24	25–29	30–34	35–39	≥40	Total
	All	≤14	15–17	18–19						
% distribution										
Australia (1988)	19.1	u	u	u	28.1	23.3	16.8	9.4	3.3	100.0
Bulgaria (1987)	7.8	u	u	u	25.2	28.2	21.8	13.1	4.0	100.0
Canada (1987)	22.3	0.6	9.3	12.3	31.7	22.4	13.9	7.4	2.2	100.0
Czechoslovakia (1987)	7.7	0.0	2.4	5.3	23.5	24.3	23.4	15.5	5.5	100.0
Denmark (1988)	14.1	0.2	5.5	8.3	29.1	22.5	16.2	11.8	6.4	100.0
England and Wales* (1987)	24.9	0.6	11.1	13.2	31.5	20.0	12.1	8.1	3.3	100.0
Finland (1987)	18.9	0.2	7.0	11.7	26.6	17.3	14.3	13.3	9.6	100.0
France† (1986)	10.3	0.1	3.6	6.5	23.9	23.8	20.7	15.3	6.0	100.0
German Dem. Rep. (1976)	13.5	0.1	6.4	7.0	20.5	19.2	19.4	19.9	7.5	100.0
German Fed. Rep. (1988)	7.5	0.1	2.5	4.9	24.0	25.5	20.1	15.5	7.4	100.0
Hungary (1987)	11.0	0.1	4.2	6.6	16.7	18.8	24.5	19.8	9.2	100.0
India (FY1986)	5.1	u	u	u	26.0	33.0	23.2	10.2	2.6	100.0
Italy (1987)	7.5	0.1	2.0	5.4	20.5	22.5	21.7	18.3	9.6	100.0
Japan (1987)	5.5	u	u	u	16.3	17.4	23.7	26.4	10.6	100.0
Netherlands* (1986)	13.7	0.3	5.6	7.8	25.4	22.0	19.1	14.0	5.7	100.0
New Zealand (1988)	22.2	0.5	9.6	12.0	29.3	23.7	14.4	8.0	2.4	100.0
Norway (1987)	23.3	u	u	u	30.1	18.2	14.0	9.8	4.6	100.0
Scotland‡ (1987)	28.1	u	u	u	31.9	18.6	11.6	7.2	2.7	100.0
Singapore (1987)	8.6	u	u	u	26.7	27.7	21.2	12.0	3.8	100.0
Sweden (1987)	17.1	0.4	7.1	9.5	26.9	19.3	15.4	13.8	7.5	100.0
Tunisia (1978)	2.5	u	u	u	16.5	25.2	25.3	20.0	10.5	100.0
United States (1985)	26.2	1.1	10.4	14.7	34.5	21.2	11.4	5.4	1.3	100.0
Rate§										
Australia (1988)	18.5	u	u	u	26.5	22.1	16.4	9.7	3.8	16.6
Canada (1987)	15.2	1.2	10.6	21.0	18.5	12.0	7.8	4.6	1.6	10.2
Czechoslovakia (1987)	22.5	0.3	11.4	40.4	68.4	73.1	60.2	39.4	16.3	46.7
Denmark (1987)	15.7	0.8	9.6	23.9	29.9	24.8	18.8	13.5	6.8	18.3
England and Wales* (1987)	20.9	1.4	15.9	26.8	23.8	16.4	11.3	7.2	3.0	14.2
Finland (1987)	15.4	0.4	9.9	22.4	19.0	12.2	9.5	8.2	7.0	11.7
German Dem. Rep. (1976)	16.9	0.4	12.8	23.0	26.2	31.3	31.3	24.4	11.4	23.3
Hungary (1987)	26.1	0.9	16.8	39.1	45.0	46.6	46.5	41.3	22.1	38.2
Italy** (1987)	6.4	u	u	u	16.4	20.2	21.3	17.7	10.1	15.3
Japan** (1987)	5.8	u	u	u	19.8	22.4	28.9	24.3	11.7	18.6
Netherlands* (1986)	4.2	0.2	2.9	5.9	7.4	6.7	6.2	4.4	2.2	5.3
New Zealand (1987)	13.2	0.9	9.6	18.0	18.3	14.9	10.1	5.5	2.6	11.4
Norway (1987)	22.1	u	u	u	29.0	18.3	14.2	10.2	4.9	16.8
Scotland‡ (1987)	14.0	u	u	u	14.9	9.5	6.7	4.2	1.6	9.0
Singapore (1987)	16.7	u	u	u	43.1	40.8	33.8	22.6	10.9	30.1
Sweden (1987)	21.5	1.4	15.1	29.4	31.2	24.6	19.0	15.6	8.2	19.8
Tunisia (1977)	1.2	u	u	u	12.9	26.6	36.0	30.9	15.8	17.2
United States (1985)	45.7	4.8	30.7	63.0	52.3	30.9	17.8	9.7	2.9	26.0
Ratio††										
Australia (1988)	40.4	u	u	u	22.6	13.2	16.0	27.4	52.0	20.4
Bulgaria (1987)	25.6	u	u	u	38.0	58.2	74.6	84.7	90.6	50.7
Canada (1987)	33.4	42.7	38.2	29.7	16.8	8.8	10.3	19.9	39.8	14.7
Czechoslovakia (1987)	26.1	43.0	32.4	23.6	27.5	43.3	63.2	78.9	91.7	42.2
Denmark (1987)	50.7	83.2	67.1	43.2	27.4	16.9	23.0	44.0	74.4	27.0
England and Wales* (1987)	34.6	62.9	40.9	29.5	19.0	11.6	13.4	24.7	44.2	18.6
Finland (1986)	44.9	76.5	58.0	38.4	19.3	8.6	12.7	25.1	58.1	18.0
German Dem. Rep. (1975)	18.8	33.1	23.6	15.9	17.5	35.9	59.8	76.5	88.3	29.7
Hungary (1987)	30.7	26.6	34.3	28.6	23.3	32.1	54.6	77.8	91.2	40.2
Netherlands* (1986)	28.2	55.2	40.7	22.2	9.7	4.7	7.5	21.6	42.9	9.0
New Zealand (1987)	24.9	38.4	28.1	22.0	13.8	9.2	10.9	20.6	42.9	13.6
Norway (1987)	47.1	u	u	u	22.3	12.2	16.7	34.2	61.0	22.2
Scotland‡ (1987)	26.0	u	u	u	13.2	7.4	9.5	20.0	39.3	13.2
Singapore (1987)	57.8	u	u	u	38.0	24.2	26.2	45.5	73.1	32.7
Sweden (1986)	52.3	87.5	70.3	42.7	24.2	14.8	18.3	35.8	67.1	24.9
United States (1985)	42.1	45.7	43.2	41.0	31.5	22.0	21.8	32.2	49.4	29.7

*Residents only.

†Age attained during the year. By this measure, women are counted as one-half year older on average than when age is measured in completed years at time of abortion. For example, adjustment to age in completed years would increase the percentage of abortions obtained by women under age 20 in France in 1984 from 11.2 percent to 13.5 percent.

‡Including residents of Scotland who obtained abortions in England and Wales.

§For women under age 15, rate is computed per 1,000 women aged 13–14; for those under 20, rate is computed per 1,000 women 15–19; for 40 or more, rate is computed per 1,000 40–44.

**True rates are higher because many abortions are unreported.

††Ratio of abortions per 100 known pregnancies (defined as legal abortions plus live births, both adjusted to age of woman at time of conception). For the United States and the German Democratic Republic, live births six months later were used to match times of conception for pregnancies ending in birth and pregnancies ending in abortion; data needed for this adjustment were unavailable for other countries.

Note: u—unavailable.

Table 7. Percentage distribution of women who obtain legal abortions, by marital status, according to country

Country	Currently married	Previously married	Never-married	Total
Bulgaria*,† (1987)	78.3	21.7	u	100.0
Canada‡,§ (1987)	24.5	8.2	67.3	100.0
Czechoslovakia†,§ (1987)	77.6	7.9	14.4	100.0
Denmark† (1987)	33.6	7.4	59.0	100.0
England and Wales‡,** (1987)	24.8	9.8	65.4	100.0
Finland† (1987)	32.5	9.3	58.1	100.0
France‡ (1986)	42.2	9.2	48.6	100.0
German Federal Republic† (1988)	48.4	6.0	45.7	100.0
Hungary† (1987)	68.1	10.7	21.2	100.0
India‡ (1972–1975)	92.8	1.3	5.9	100.0
Italy‡ (1987)	67.6	3.5	28.9	100.0
Netherlands†,** (1986)	34.4	9.3	56.2	100.0
New Zealand‡ (1988)	27.7	13.2	59.1	100.0
Norway‡,§ (1987)	39.1	6.6	54.3	100.0
Scotland‡ (1987)	23.0	11.6	65.4	100.0
Singapore‡ (1987)	68.7	2.5	28.8	100.0
Sweden‡,†† (1974)	35.8	10.5	53.7	100.0
United States*,‡ (1985)	16.7	83.3	u	100.0

*Never-married included with previously married.

†Separated women are included with currently married.

‡Separated women are included with previously married.

§Women in informal unions are included with currently married.

**Residents only.

††Reporting by marital status was discontinued in 1975.

Note: u=unavailable.

health insurance systems.* In a few of these countries, however, some women prefer to pay for private services. For example, the large majority of abortions in Spain and Greece are paid for privately. In England and Wales and in Poland, abortions obtained in private facilities are also common. Eleven countries require nominal payments from abortion patients,† although in most, no fee is charged for abortions needed for certain medical or other indications. One country, Austria, covers abortions through national health insurance only if they are medically necessary.

The United States is the only developed country where the health insurance programs mandated or funded by the national government exclude coverage for medically necessary abortions other than those needed to save the woman's life. However, 13 state governments do pay for abortion services for poor women—two less than did so in 1986.

In developing countries, legal abortions are usually provided in government health facilities in the same way as are other health services. Examples of such countries are Bangladesh (for menstrual regulations), China, India, Tunisia and Vietnam. Where abortion is legally restricted but nevertheless available from physicians, as in most of Latin America, women must pay privately for the service.

Demographic Characteristics

The incidence of abortion and the ratio of abortions to births vary between subgroups in a population for several reasons, most notably because of differing rates of and reactions to unintended pregnancy and differential access to legal abortion services. Although many unintended pregnancies are carried to term, the incidence of abortion can be used to identify the subgroups within a population with the greatest problem of unintended pregnancy and thus the greatest need for improved contraceptive services. Two of the most common groups who utilize abortion are unmarried women who wish to delay the birth of their first child and married women with children who want to space additional children or end childbearing.

Abortion is frequently used to delay childbearing in English-speaking developed countries (Australia, Canada, England and Wales, New Zealand, Scotland and the United States), where abortion is concentrated among young women. More than 50 percent of abortions are obtained by women younger than 25 in all of these countries except Australia, where the proportion is 47 percent (Table 6, page 85). The rate of abortion per 1,000 women peaks at ages 18–19 in Canada, England and Wales, and the United States (and probably also in Australia and Scotland, where data on subgroups of teenagers are unavailable). This is true also for Finland. In the remaining English-speaking and Scandinavian countries and in the Netherlands, the peak occurs at ages 20–24.

In Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Japan and Tunisia, where fewer than one-third of abortions are obtained by women younger than 25 and 17–37 percent are obtained by women 35 and older, abortion is used predominantly for spacing and ending childbirth. In Central and Eastern Europe, young unmarried women often become pregnant but they commonly marry and carry the pregnancy to term. In Japan and Tunisia, premarital pregnancy is probably rare, so abortion to delay initial childbearing is also relatively rare. A relatively low contraceptive prevalence rate and limited use of sterilization in Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Tunisia results in increased abortion among older, married women. Older married women are also the most frequent utilizers of abortion in Japan, where the pill has not been approved for contraceptive use and sterilization is also uncommon.

Over the most recent five-year period for which data are available, most countries experienced few changes in abortion patterns by age-group. In New Zealand, the abortion rate among teenagers was stable while that of other age-groups increased sharply. The rate among teenagers also declined in relation to that of other women in Canada, Denmark, Finland and Hungary. There has been a distinct decline in the abortion rate among women aged 35 and older in relation to the total abortion rate in seven of the countries that have data (Denmark, England and Wales, Finland, Norway, Scotland, Singapore and Sweden). In Norway, for example, the rate among women 40 and over fell 26 percent in five years, while the total abortion rate increased nine percent. The increasing use of surgical sterilization undoubtedly contributed to the decline in some countries.

As Table 6 shows, the abortion ratio (the proportion of known pregnancies that end in abortion) is typically high among teenagers, falls to a low point at ages 25–29 and then increases with age to a high point among women 40 and older. Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia are exceptions in that women 19 and younger are less likely to terminate pregnancies by abortion than are older women. The United States is also unusual in that women aged 30–34 are no more likely to terminate pregnancies than women aged 25–29. In all countries, women 40 and older end a sizable proportion of their pregnancies, but the range varies from 39 percent in Scotland to 92 percent in Czechoslovakia.

As Table 7 indicates, 60 percent or more of women having abortions are unmarried in the United States (83 percent), the other English-speaking developed countries, the Netherlands (66 percent) and Scandinavia. In France and West Germany, slightly lower proportions of abortions occur among unmarried women (58 percent and 52 percent, respectively). In the remaining countries for which data are available, more than two-thirds of the women who obtain abortions are married.

*Canada, Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, East Germany, England and Wales, Greece, Italy, Luxembourg, the Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Scotland, Spain and West Germany.

†Australia, Bulgaria, Finland, France, Hungary, Japan, Romania, the Soviet Union, Switzerland, Sweden and Yugoslavia.

The percentage of abortions obtained by unmarried women has been increasing in many countries. The increase was evident between 1982 and 1985 even in the United States, where the proportion was already high. This trend may be caused by an increasing desire among young people to delay marriage and childbearing and by increasing levels of marital dissolution. The percentage of abortions obtained by unmarried women has remained relatively stable in recent years only in Canada, Finland and New Zealand.

In India and Singapore, the two developing countries for which there are data, abortion is most commonly used by married women who want no more children or who want to space their children. This pattern is probably typical of Asian countries. A higher proportion of abortions in Africa is obtained by unmarried students, but the proportion is probably still less than half.[35] For Latin America, as well, the pattern probably falls somewhere between those in Asia and Europe.

The pattern of abortion utilization according to parity resembles that of marital status (Table 8). In English-speaking developed countries and in Finland, the Netherlands and Norway, 50–60 percent of women having abortions are childless. The proportion is almost as high in Denmark, West Germany and Sweden (46–48 percent). Among Western European countries, Italy has a uniquely low proportion of abortions obtained by childless women (29 percent). In contrast, fewer than one-fifth of women having abortions in Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia and Hungary have no children. In India and Tunisia, just 11 percent and seven percent, respectively, of abortion patients have had no children, but in Singapore, 41 percent are childless.

The proportion of abortions that are obtained by women who are childless has increased in most countries in recent years; Canada, Finland, Hungary, New Zealand and the United States are exceptions. During the 1970s, the proportion obtained by women with three or more children fell rapidly in almost all countries with data. In recent years, this proportion has continued to fall slowly in all countries except for Canada, Hungary and New Zealand, where the proportion has stabilized.

The abortion ratio dips for women with one child in all the countries shown in Table 8 except for Czechoslovakia and Hungary, where the ratio is lowest for women without children. The ratio of pregnancies that end in abortion is greater at parity two than at parity one, and in all countries except for the United States, it is greater among women who have had three children than among those who have had two. The ratio declines, however, after parity three in Canada, Czechoslovakia, Denmark, Hungary, Sweden and the United States, and after parity four in the remaining countries. This lower ratio reflects a concentration of higher parity women who avoid abortion for religious or other reasons and women who desire large families. In most countries, the abortion ratio has increased in recent years at parities zero and one and decreased among women who have four children or more.

The question of repeat abortion is detailed in Table 9 (page 88), which shows that among industrialized countries, the proportion of abortions obtained by women who have had one or more prior induced abortions ranges from 17 percent in New Zealand to 49 percent in Hungary. In general, the proportion of all legal abortions that are repeat procedures is highest in countries that have high abortion rates.

In all countries, the proportion of abortions that are repeat legal procedures rose rapidly after legalization, because the proportion of women who had had a first legal abortion increased, and these women were at risk of another unintended pregnancy. This proportion continued to increase in the most recent five-year period for which data are available. Hungary is an exception because abortion has been legal long enough (since 1956) to allow the proportion of women who have had a first abortion to reach an equilibrium. Actually, the proportion of repeat abortions has fallen in that country because the overall abortion rate dropped sharply from 91 per

Table 8. Percentage distribution of women who obtain legal abortions and abortion ratio per 100 known pregnancies, by parity, according to country

Measure and country	Parity						
	0	1	2	3	4	≥5	Total
% distribution							
Bulgaria* (1987)	16.1	83.9†	u	u	u	u	100.0
Canada‡ (1987)	58.4	19.9	15.2	4.9	1.2	0.4	100.0
Czechoslovakia* (1987)	12.4	19.9	47.8	15.8	2.9	1.1	100.0
Denmark§ (1987)	47.7	19.2	23.3	7.5	1.5	0.7	100.0
England and Wales**,†† (1987)	59.7	14.3	16.0	6.7	2.2	1.1	100.0
Finland‡ (1987)	50.1	17.0	20.5	9.3	2.5	0.6	100.0
German Fed. Rep.§ (1988)	47.4	20.3	20.9	7.5	2.4	1.4	100.0
Hungary§ (1987)	18.9	19.4	41.4	14.3	3.7	2.3	100.0
India* (1972–1975)	11.1	13.6	22.4	20.9	32.0‡‡	u	100.0
Italy‡ (1987)	28.9	19.6	31.7	13.1	6.7‡‡	u	100.0
Netherlands*,**,§§ (1988)	56.1	14.9	18.1	7.3	3.6‡‡	u	100.0
New Zealand§ (1987)	52.7	15.9	16.4	9.2	3.7	2.2	100.0
Norway§ (1987)	53.4	17.4	27.1*†	u	2.2‡‡	u	100.0
Scotland* (1987)	58.0	15.7	16.7	6.6	2.0	0.9	100.0
Singapore* (1987)	40.6	16.3	27.6	11.2	3.0	1.3	100.0
Sweden‡ (1987)	45.5	17.5	23.4	10.4	2.5	0.8	100.0
Tunisia* (1978)	7.1	10.4	15.2	14.7	16.9	35.7	100.0
United States§ (1985)	54.9	22.0	15.1	5.4	1.7	1.0	100.0
Ratio							
Canada‡ (1987)	18.9	8.7	15.1	16.5	14.6	8.1	14.7
Czechoslovakia* (1987)	16.9	28.3	73.3	75.7	63.9	45.4	42.2
Denmark§ (1987)	27.3	16.5	40.7	47.2	40.9	38.1	27.0
England and Wales**,†† (1979)	18.7	6.3	20.0	28.0	31.2	23.8	18.6
Finland‡ (1986)	21.9	9.5	21.3	28.3	29.6	8.7	18.0
Hungary§ (1987)	22.4	25.9	69.6	72.5	64.2	52.4	40.2
Netherlands*,**,§§ (1986)	11.2	3.9	11.4*†	u	13.8‡‡	u	9.0
Norway§ (1987)	26.0	12.3	28.3*†	u	u	u	22.2
Singapore* (1987)	30.9	16.1	43.5	57.8	59.5	50.8	32.7
Sweden‡ (1986)	25.5	14.2	31.3	41.0	37.9	31.3	24.9
United States§ (1985)	35.8	21.9	28.8	28.1	25.2	20.0	29.7

*Surviving children. †Includes all parities. ‡Prior deliveries.

§Prior live births. **Residents only. ††Prior live births and stillbirths. ‡‡Includes parities of ≥4.

§§Based on clinic abortions; it is assumed that parity of women having abortions in hospitals is similar to those having clinic abortions.

*†Includes parities 2–3. *‡Includes parities ≥2. Note: u=unavailable.

Table 9. Percentage distribution of legal abortions, by number of prior induced abortions, according to country

Country	No. of prior abortions				
	0	1	2	≥3	Total
Canada (1987)	78.0	17.4	3.6	1.1	100.0
Czechoslovakia (1987)	57.8	27.9	10.3	4.1	100.0
Denmark (1987)	62.0	25.3	8.4	4.3	100.0
England and Wales* (1987)	82.3	17.7†	u	u	100.0
Finland (1987)	74.4	19.9	4.2	1.5	100.0
France (1986)	81.0	15.3	2.8	0.9	100.0
Hungary (1987)	51.1	27.8	12.0	9.0	100.0
India‡ (1975–1977)	93.5	5.8	0.7§	u	100.0
Italy (1987)	70.0	20.4	6.2	3.5	100.0
Netherlands*,** (1986)	78.4	17.2	3.2	1.2	100.0
New Zealand (1987)	82.6	14.6	2.4	0.5	100.0
Norway (1987)	73.2	21.0	5.8§	u	100.0
Singapore (1987)	58.2	28.3	9.2	4.3	100.0
Sweden (1987)	65.3	24.4	7.2	3.1	100.0
United States (1985)	59.5	26.2	9.4	5.0	100.0

*Residents only. †Includes ≥1 prior abortions.

‡From Indian Council for Medical Research, Collaborative Study on Short Term Sequelae of Induced Abortion, New Delhi, 1981.

§Includes ≥2 prior abortions. **Clinic abortions only. Note: u=unavailable.

1,000 women of reproductive age in 1969 to the current rate of 38 per 1,000. In most other countries, if abortion rates do not change significantly, the proportion of abortions that are repeat procedures should stabilize in a few years.

Discussion

Except in the United States, the trend in developed countries toward liberalization of abortion laws that began in the 1950s has continued, although at a slower rate in recent years. Aside from the possibility of a relaxation of the restrictive law in Belgium, little additional in the way of dramatic change can be expected.

Abortion rates in developed countries have been relatively stable in recent years. Some encouraging changes have occurred, however, such as a decline among women aged 35 and older, probably as a result of increased surgical sterilization and better contraceptive use. In a few countries, there have been decreases in the rates among teenagers in relation to those of other age-groups. A lurking question, however, is whether concern about AIDS will affect abortion rates either by encouraging contraceptive use or, conversely, by causing couples to switch to condoms from more effective methods.

In Scandinavia and English-speaking countries, especially the United States, the most important prerequisite for reducing unintended pregnancy and abortion is an improvement in contraceptive use among young, unmarried women. In most Central and Eastern European countries and probably the Soviet Union, on the other hand, the greatest need is to provide contraceptive services and supplies and encourage their use among married women with children.

The continued improvement in the safety of abortion in developed countries is encouraging. Mortality is down to an average level of 0.6 deaths per 100,000 legal abortions, and declines are apparent in complication rates as well. The improved safety record is in part attributable to the development and refinement of suction curettage, which has almost completely replaced the more difficult and hazardous sharp curettage for first trimester procedures in most developed countries. However, sharp curettage still predominates in some developed countries, where medical practitioners need training in suction curettage and equipment to do vacuum aspiration procedures. Similarly, sharp curettage has partially replaced instillation for second-trimester abortions, but there are still many instillation procedures in circumstances when curettage might be safer and less stressful for the woman.

At the same time that the safety of abortion has improved, the use of overnight hospitalization has been reduced. Outpatient care requires fewer medical resources and is preferred by many patients. In view of the positive results in areas where outpatient care is the norm, most countries can be expected to continue to reduce hospital stays. Along with the movement away from overnight hospitalization has been a shift to services outside of hospitals altogether. In the United States, 87 percent of abortions, including most of those in the second trimester, are now performed in clinics and doctors' offices. While hospitals may afford better integration of abortion services with other medical care, in some situations nonhospital clinics offer compensating advantages: lower costs, a staff that is more experienced and sympathetic in serving abortion patients, insulation of abortion patients from other obstetric and gynecology patients and from hospital staff hostile to abortion, easier access for women who cannot or prefer not to obtain abortions from their personal physicians and more timely service than in hospitals, where abortions must compete with other procedures for operating room time. Clinics are likely to continue to replace hospitals as the primary providers of abortion services in areas without legal barriers to their establishment.

A number of factors are working toward greater acceptance of abortion in developing areas: an increasing desire of women and couples to control their fertility, a greater concern with women's roles and rights and population pressures. While eventual relaxation of legal restrictions appears probable, the timing is difficult to predict. Some countries may revise their abortion laws in response to increased awareness of the adverse public health effects of illegal abortion.[56] Others will undoubtedly follow the examples of Greece, the Netherlands, Turkey and other countries that liberalized their laws only after abortion had long been widely practiced.

Changes in abortion rates are difficult to measure in developing areas, and patterns depend on the circumstances of the particular country. Probably typical of the long-term trend is South Korea, where the abortion rate increased sharply as fertility fell but has recently fallen back in response to more universal contraceptive use. In China, as well, the abortion rate is now significantly lower than its high point in 1983. As a country begins to reduce its fertility, it is common for the abortion rate to increase at the same time that contraceptive use increases. Eventually, contraceptive use becomes sufficiently widespread to cause the abortion rate to fall, but many developing countries have yet to reach this point.

Much needs to be done to improve the safety of abortion in developing areas. Where abortion and menstrual regulation are permitted, as in India and Bangladesh, physicians and other medical personnel

are being trained in the procedures, but safe services are still not available to most women. Where abortion is restricted, clandestine procedures may be increasingly performed by physicians, as in some parts of Latin America, but outdated abortion methods are often used. Legal restrictions make it difficult to train physicians; in addition, public services are usually not provided, and poor women are unable to pay the fees of private physicians.

An improvement in safety and a reduction in medical care costs can be made with a relatively small investment in suction equipment and training. Where electricity is unavailable or where more sophisticated equipment is too expensive, a simple hand syringe can be used for very early abortions. The same equipment and training are useful for treating incomplete spontaneous abortions and illegally induced abortions and are, therefore, appropriate where abortion is legally restricted. Although progress is being made, greater awareness of the negative health consequences of unsafe abortions would speed the process.

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Detailed Tables

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Table 1. Grounds on which abortion is legal, by area: 1989

Area	Medical[1]			Juridical[3] (rape, incest, etc.)	Social and social-medical	On request
	Narrow[2] (life)	Broad (health)	Eugenic[1] (fetal)			
North America						
Canada	--	--	--	--	--	X
Costa Rica	--	X	--	--	--	--
Cuba	--	--	--	--	--	X[4]
Dominican Republic	X	--	--	--	--	--
El Salvador	X	--	X	X	--	--
Guatemala	X	--	--	--	--	--
Haiti	X	--	--	--	--	--
Honduras	X	--	--	--	--	--
Jamaica	--	X	--	--	--	--
Mexico	X	--	--	X	--	--
Nicaragua	X	--	--	--	--	--
Panama	X	--	--	--	--	--
Puerto Rico	--	--	--	--	--	X[5]
Trinidad & Tobago	--	X	--	--	--	--
United States	--	--	--	--	--	X[5]
South America						
Argentina	--	X	--	X	--	--
Bolivia	--	X	--	X	--	--
Brazil	X	--	--	X	--	--
Chile	X	--	--	--	--	--
Colombia	X	--	--	--	--	--
Ecuador	X	--	--	X	--	--
Guyana	--	X	--	--	--	--
Paraguay	X	--	--	--	--	--
Peru	--	X	--	--	--	--
Uruguay	--	--	--	X	X[6]	--
Venezuela	X	--	--	--	--	--
Europe						
Albania	--	X	--	--	--	--
Austria	--	--	--	--	--	X[7,8]
Belgium	X	--	--	--	--	--
Bulgaria[9]	--	X	X	X	X[4]	--
Czechoslovakia	--	--	--	--	--	X[7]
Denmark	--	--	--	--	--	X[7]
Finland[10]	--	X	X	X	X[7]	--
France	--	--	--	--	--	X[4]
German Democratic Republic	--	--	--	--	--	X[7]

Table 1. (Continued)

Area	Medical[1]					
	Narrow[2] (life)	Broad (health)	Eugenic[1] (fetal)	Juridical[3] (rape, incest, etc.)	Social and social-medical	On request
German Federal Republic	--	X	X	X	X[7,8]	--
Great Britain[11]	--	X	X	--	X[5]	--
Greece	--	--	--	--	--	X[7]
Hungary[12]	--	X	X	X	X[7]	--
Ireland, Northern	--	X	--		--	--
Ireland, Republic of	X	--	--	--	--	--
Italy	--	--	--	--	--	X[7]
Netherlands	--	--	--	--	--	X[5]
Norway	--	--	--	--	--	X[7]
Poland[13]	--	X	--	X	X[7]	--
Portugal	--	X	X	X	--	--
Romania	--	--	--	--	--	X[7,14]
Spain	--	X	X	X	--	--
Sweden	--	--	--	--	--	X[15]
Switzerland	--	X	--	--	--	--
USSR	--	--	--	--	--	X[7]
Yugoslavia	--	--	--	--	--	X[4]
Asia						
Afghanistan	X	--	--	--	--	--
Bangladesh	X	--	--	--	--	--
Burma	X	--	--	--	--	--
China, People's Republic of	--	--	--	--	--	X[16]
Hong Kong	--	X	X	X	--	--
India	--	X	X	X	X[17]	--
Indonesia	X	--	--	--	--	--
Iran	X	--	--	--	--	--
Iraq	X	--	--	--	--	--
Israel	--	X	X	X	--	--
Japan[13]	--	X	X	X	X[18]	--
Jordan	--	X	--	X	--	--
Korea, Democratic Republic of[19]	--	X	X	X	X	--
Korea, Republic of	--	X	X	X	--	--
Kuwait	--	X	X	--	--	--
Laos	X	--	--	--	--	--
Lebanon	X	--	--	--	--	--

Table 1. (Continued)

Area	Medical[1]			Juridical[3] (rape, incest, etc.)	Social and social-medical	On request
	Narrow[2] (life)	Broad (health)	Eugenic[1] (fetal)			
Malaysia	--	X	X	X	--	--
Mongolia	--	X	--	--	--	--
Nepal	--	X	--	--	--	--
Oman	X	--	--	--	--	--
Pakistan	X	--	--	--	--	--
Philippines	X	--	--	--	--	--
Saudi Arabia	--	X	--	--	--	--
Singapore	--	--	--	--	--	X[18]
Sri Lanka	X	--	--	--	--	--
Syria	X	--	--	--	--	--
Taiwan	--	X	X	X	X[5]	--
Thailand	--	X	--	X	--	--
Turkey	--	--	--	--	--	X[4]
United Arab Emirates	X	--	--	--	--	--
Vietnam	--	--	--	--	--	X[20]
Yemen Arab Republic	X	--	--	--	--	--
Yemen, Peoples' Democratic Republic of	X	--	--	--	--	--
Africa						
Algeria	--	X	--	--	--	--
Angola	X	--	--	--	--	--
Benin	X	--	--	--	--	--
Botswana	X	--	--	--	--	--
Burkina Faso	X	--	--	--	--	--
Burundi	--	X	--	--	X	--
Cameroon	--	X	--	X	--	--
Central African Republic	X	--	--	--	--	--
Chad	X	--	--	--	--	--
Congo	--	X	--	--	--	--
Egypt	--	X	X	--	--	--
Ethiopia	--	X	--	--	--	--
Gabon	X	--	--	--	--	--
Ghana	--	X	X	X	--	--
Guinea	--	X	--	--	--	--
Ivory Coast	X	--	--	--	--	--
Kenya	--	X	--	--	--	--
Lesotho	--	X	--	--	--	--
Liberia	--	X	X	X	--	--

Table 1. (Continued)

Area	Medical[1]			Juridical[3] (rape, incest, etc.)	Social and social-medical	On request
	Narrow[2] (life)	Broad (health)	Eugenic[1] (fetal)			
Libya	X	--	--	--	--	--
Madagascar	X	--	--	--	--	--
Malawi	X	--	--	--	--	--
Mali	X	--	--	--	--	--
Mauritania	X	--	--	--	--	--
Mauritius	X	--	--	--	--	--
Morocco	--	X	--	--	--	--
Mozambique	X	--	--	--	--	--
Namibia	--	X	X	X	--	--
Niger	X	--	--	--	--	--
Nigeria	X	--	--	--	--	--
Rwanda	--	X	--	--	--	--
Senegal	X	--	--	--	--	--
Sierra Leone	--	X	--	--	--	--
Somalia	X	--	--	--	--	--
South Africa	--	X	X	X	--	--
Sudan	X	--	--	--	--	--
Tanzania	--	X	--	--	--	--
Togo	--	--	--	--	--	X
Tunisia	--	--	--	--	--	X[7]
Uganda	--	X	--	--	--	--
Zaire	X	--	--	--	--	--
Zambia	--	X	X	--	X[5]	--
Zimbabwe	--	X	X	X	--	--
Oceania						
Australia	--	X	X[21]	--	X[22,5]	--
New Zealand	--	X	X	X	--	--
Papua New Guinea	--	X	--	--	--	--

Note: Table does not include most areas with fewer than one million inhabitants or those for which information on the legal status of abortion was not located (Bhutan, Kampuchea).

1. Abortion on medical and eugenic grounds is generally permitted prior to viability of the fetus.
2. Although some countries in this category have prohibitions against abortion without explicit exception, in most, if not all, cases, implicit provisions of statutes or general principles of criminal law-for instance, the defense of necessity--permit abortion to save the life of a pregnant woman.
3. Abortion on juridical grounds is generally permitted up to the same gestational period as abortion on social or social-medical grounds.

Table 1. (Continued)

4. During the first 10 weeks.
5. Prior to viability of fetus.
6. Penalty may be waived when abortion is performed during the first three months of pregnancy because of serious economic difficulty.
7. During the first three months or 12 weeks.
8. Gestational limit specified is for interval since implantation.
9. On request for unmarried women, married women with two or more living children and married women over age 40 with one living child.
10. On request for women over age 40.
11. The Abortion Act of 1967 does not apply to Northern Ireland.
12. On request for women who have two or more living children, are over age 35, have inadequate housing, are unmarried or separated for at least six months, or have other social reasons.
13. No formal authorization required, and abortion permitted in doctor's office abortion de facto available on request.
14. Most abortion restrictions were removed on January 1, 1990.
15. During the first 18 weeks.
16. No legal limit, but most abortions are performed during the first trimester.
17. During the first 20 weeks.
18. During the first 24 weeks.
19. For "important reasons."
20. Gestational limit not ascertained.
21. In Northern Territory and South Australia.
22. In South Australia, by legislation; in New South Wales, Queensland and Victoria, by judicial decision.

Table 2. Number of legal abortions, abortion rates and abortion ratios: Selected areas, years and characteristics

Area, year and characteristic	Number of abortions[1]	Abortion rate per 1,000		Abortion ratio per 100	
		Total population	Women 15-44	Live births[2]	Known pregnancies[3]
Australia					
1985	57,000	3.6	15.6	23.3	18.9
1986	60,500	3.8	16.4	24.7	19.8
1987	61,000	3.8	16.3	--	--
1988	63,200	3.9	16.6	(25.7)	(20.4)
Bangladesh[4]					
(Reporting incomplete[5])					
1975/76	4,400	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1
1976/77	6,700	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2
1977/78	6,100	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2
1978/79	4,400	0.1	0.3	0.1	0.1
1979/80	10,500	0.1	0.6	0.3	0.3
1980/81	28,000	0.3	1.6	0.7	0.7
1981/82	42,400	0.5	2.3	1.0	1.0
1982/83	58,600	0.6	3.1	1.4	1.4
1983/84	56,700	0.6	2.9	1.3	1.3
1984/85	68,600	0.7	3.4	1.6	1.5
1985/86	69,000	0.7	3.3	1.5	1.5
1986/87	80,400	0.8	3.7	1.8	1.7
1987/88	78,600	0.7	3.5	1.7	1.7
1988/89	77,800	0.7	3.4	(1.7)	(1.6)
Belgium[6]					
1985	10,800	1.1	5.1	9.4	8.6
Including Belgian residents having abortions in the Netherlands and England					
1985	15,900	1.6	7.5	13.8	12.1
Bulgaria[7,8]					
1953	1,100	0.2	0.6	0.7	0.7
1954	900	0.1	0.5	0.6	0.6
1955	2,200	0.3	1.2	1.5	1.5
1956	2,000	0.3	1.2	1.4	1.4
1957	31,700	4.1	18.2	22.7	18.5
1958	38,100	4.9	21.8	27.7	21.7
1959	46,200	5.9	26.3	33.4	25.0
1960	51,000	6.5	29.0	36.7	26.9
1961	62,500	7.9	35.0	46.0	31.5
1962	75,100	9.4	41.5	56.4	36.1
1963	81,000	10.0	44.1	61.6	38.1
1964	91,500	11.3	49.0	71.3	41.6
1965	96,600	11.8	51.0	77.6	43.7
1966	101,500	12.3	53.5	82.0	45.0

Table 2. (Continued)

Area, year and characteristic	Number of abortions[1]	Abortion rate per 1,000		Abortion ratio per 100	
		Total population	Women 15-44	Live births[2]	Known pregnancies[3]
Bulgaria[7,8] (continued)					
1967	108,500	13.0	57.2	81.5	44.9
1968	89,200	10.6	47.1	62.7	38.6
1969	106,900	12.7	56.4	75.9	43.1
1970	119,700	14.1	63.2	87.3	46.6
1971	131,300	15.4	69.5	98.5	49.6
1972	132,300	15.4	70.2	97.6	49.4
1973	112,300	13.0	59.7	77.7	43.7
1974	121,700	14.0	64.8	82.8	45.3
1975	120,400	13.8	64.3	83.2	45.4
1976	121,100	13.8	64.9	84.5	45.8
1977	121,600	13.8	65.4	87.4	46.6
1978	127,800	14.5	69.0	94.0	48.5
1979	128,500	14.6	69.6	97.5	49.4
1980	140,200	15.8	76.7	111.0	52.6
1981	136,600	15.4	74.9	110.0	52.4
1982	133,000	14.9	73.1	108.0	52.0
1983	120,000	13.4	65.7	98.2	49.6
1984	113,500	12.6	61.9	94.0	48.4
1985	118,000	13.2	64.4	98.8	49.7
1986	121,100	13.5	65.5	102.3	50.6
1987	119,900	13.4	64.7	(102.8)	(50.7)
Canada[9]					
1970	11,200	0.5	2.5	3.0	2.9
1971	30,900	1.4	6.6	8.3	7.7
1972	38,900	1.8	8.2	11.2	10.1
1973	43,200	2.0	8.9	12.7	11.3
1974	48,100	2.2	9.6	13.6	12.0
1975	49,300	2.2	9.6	13.3	11.8
1976	54,500	2.4	10.3	15.2	13.2
1977	57,600	2.5	10.6	16.0	13.8
1978	62,300	2.7	11.3	17.2	14.6
1979	65,000	2.7	11.6	17.7	15.0
1980	65,800	2.7	11.4	17.7	15.1
1981	65,100	2.7	11.1	17.5	14.9
1982	66,300	2.7	11.1	17.7	15.1
1983	61,800	2.5	10.2	16.5	14.2
1984	62,200	2.5	10.2	16.5	14.2
1985	62,700	2.5	10.2	16.7	14.3
1986	63,500	2.5	10.2	17.0	14.5
1987	63,600	2.5	10.2	(17.2)	(14.7)

Table 2. (Continued)

Area, year and characteristic	Number of abortions[1]	Abortion rate per 1,000		Abortion ratio per 100	
		Total population	Women 15-44	Live births[2]	Known pregnancies[3]
Canada[9] (continued)					
Including residents of Canada obtaining abortions in the United States and clinic abortions in Quebec					
1975	59,000	2.6	11.4	15.9	13.7
1982	77,500	3.1	13.0	20.7	17.2
1985	74,800	2.9	12.1	19.9	16.6
China					
(Accuracy not known)					
1971	3,910,100	4.7	23.1	13.9	12.2
1972	4,813,500	5.6	27.6	17.6	15.0
1973	5,110,400	5.8	28.5	20.0	16.7
1974	4,984,600	5.6	27.3	20.9	17.3
1975	5,084,300	5.5	27.5	23.1	18.7
1976	4,742,900	5.1	25.5	23.0	18.7
1977	5,229,600	5.5	27.7	25.7	20.4
1978	5,391,200	5.6	27.2	26.5	21.0
1979	7,856,600	8.1	38.2	40.9	29.0
1980	9,527,600	9.7	44.8	48.7	32.7
1981	8,696,900	8.7	39.5	40.8	29.0
1982	12,419,700	12.3	54.9	61.2	38.0
1983	14,371,800	14.0	61.5	72.6	42.1
1984	8,890,100	8.6	36.6	44.5	30.8
1985	10,931,600	10.4	43.1	51.3	33.9
1986	11,578,700	10.9	44.4	51.5	34.0
1987	10,394,500	9.6	38.8	(45.7)	(31.4)
Cuba					
1968	28,500	3.4	16.7	11.7	10.5
1969	46,100	5.5	26.6	19.2	16.1
1970	70,500	8.2	40.2	28.3	22.1
1971	84,800	9.8	47.4	33.6	25.2
1972	100,000	11.3	54.9	42.2	29.7
1973	112,100	12.4	60.3	52.3	34.3
1974	131,500	14.3	69.5	66.4	39.9
1975	126,100	13.5	65.3	66.2	39.8
1976	121,400	12.8	61.0	68.1	40.5
1977	114,800	12.0	55.9	72.4	42.0
1978	110,400	11.3	52.1	75.7	43.1
1979	106,500	10.9	48.8	76.0	43.2
1980	104,000	10.7	47.1	76.1	43.2

Table 2. (Continued)

Area, year and characteristic	Number of abortions[1]	Abortion rate per 1,000		Abortion ratio per 100	
		Total population	Women 15-44	Live births[2]	Known pregnancies[3]
Cuba (continued)					
1981	108,600	11.1	48.3	79.5	44.3
1982	126,800	12.9	55.3	78.6	44.0
1983	124,800	12.6	53.4	76.3	43.3
1984	139,600	14.0	58.9	80.1	44.5
1985	138,700	13.6	55.2	79.7	44.3
1986	160,900	15.7	62.6	93.1	48.2
1987	152,700	14.8	58.1	83.1	45.4
1988	155,300	14.9	58.0	(82.7)	(45.3)
Czechoslovakia					
1954	2,800	0.2	1.0	1.1	1.1
1955	2,100	0.2	0.8	0.8	0.8
1956	3,100	0.2	1.1	1.2	1.2
1957	7,300	0.5	2.7	2.9	2.8
1958	61,400	4.6	22.8	28.0	21.9
1959	79,100	5.8	29.3	36.5	26.7
1960	88,300	6.5	32.5	40.5	28.8
1961	94,300	6.8	34.1	43.2	30.1
1962	89,800	6.5	31.5	40.3	28.7
1963	70,500	5.1	24.1	29.0	22.5
1964	70,700	5.0	23.6	29.8	22.9
1965	79,600	5.6	26.3	35.4	26.1
1966	90,300	6.3	29.6	41.2	29.2
1967	96,400	6.7	31.4	45.2	31.1
1968	99,900	7.0	32.4	45.6	31.3
1969	102,800	7.1	33.1	45.7	31.4
1970	99,800	6.9	32.3	42.7	29.9
1971	97,300	6.8	31.4	39.8	28.5
1972	91,300	6.3	29.2	34.7	25.8
1973	81,200	5.6	25.9	28.0	21.9
1974	83,100	5.7	26.4	28.6	22.3
1975	81,700	5.5	25.9	29.8	22.9
1976	84,600	5.7	26.8	29.4	22.7
1977	89,000	5.9	27.9	31.8	24.1
1978	92,500	6.1	29.1	33.6	25.1
1979	94,300	6.2	29.5	36.0	26.4
1980	100,200	6.5	31.1	42.1	29.6
1981	103,500	6.8	32.1	43.9	30.5
1982	107,700	7.0	33.0	46.5	31.8
1983	108,700	7.1	33.1	48.1	32.5
1984	113,800	7.4	34.5	50.2	33.4
1985	119,300	7.7	36.0	53.4	34.8
1986	124,200	8.0	37.3	56.5	36.1
1987	156,600	10.1	46.7	72.5	42.0

Table 2. (Continued)

Area, year and characteristic	Number of abortions[1]	Abortion rate per 1,000: Total population	Abortion rate per 1,000: Women 15-44	Abortion ratio per 100: Live births[2]	Abortion ratio per 100: Known pregnancies[3]
Denmark					
1940-44[10]	800	0.2	0.9	1.0	1.0
1945-49	2,300	0.6	2.5	2.7	2.6
1950-54	4,700	1.1	5.1	6.1	5.8
1955-59	4,300	1.0	4.6	5.7	5.4
1960-64	4,100	0.9	4.3	5.1	4.9
1965-69	6,100	1.3	6.2	7.9	7.3
1970	9,400	1.9	9.4	12.9	11.4
1971	11,200	2.2	11.1	14.8	12.9
1972	13,000	2.6	12.9	17.6	15.0
1973	16,500	3.3	16.2	23.3	18.9
1974	24,900	4.9	24.2	34.5	25.6
1975	27,900	5.5	27.0	40.2	28.7
1976	26,800	5.3	25.8	42.7	30.0
1977	25,700	5.0	24.4	41.3	29.2
1978	23,700	4.7	22.3	38.9	28.0
1979	23,200	4.5	21.6	39.8	28.5
1980	23,300	4.6	21.4	42.9	30.0
1981	22,800	4.5	20.7	42.8	30.0
1982	21,500	4.2	19.3	42.0	29.6
1983	20,800	4.1	18.6	40.5	28.8
1984	20,700	4.1	18.5	39.5	28.3
1985	19,900	3.9	17.6	36.6	26.8
1986	20,100	3.9	17.7	35.8	26.4
1987	20,800	4.1	18.3	36.4	26.7
1988	21,200	--	--	(36.4)	(26.7)
England and Wales[11]					
1961	14,300	0.3	1.6	1.7	1.7
1962	16,800	0.4	1.8	2.0	1.9
1963	16,600	0.4	1.8	1.9	1.9
1964	18,300	0.4	1.9	2.1	2.1
1965	19,500	0.4	2.1	2.3	2.2
1966	21,400	0.4	2.3	2.5	2.4
1967	27,200	0.6	2.9	3.3	3.2
Under the 1967 Abortion Act					
Residents					
1968[12]	22,300	0.7	3.5	4.0	3.9
1969	49,800	1.0	5.3	6.4	6.0
1970	76,000	1.6	8.1	9.6	8.7
1971	94,600	1.9	10.1	12.6	11.2
1972	108,600	2.2	11.5	15.8	13.6
1973	110,600	2.2	11.7	17.0	14.5

Table 2. (Continued)

Area, year and characteristic	Number of abortions[1]	Abortion rate per 1,000		Abortion ratio per 100	
		Total population	Women 15-44	Live births[2]	Known pregnancies[3]
England and Wales[11] (continued)					
1974	109,400	2.2	11.6	17.5	14.9
1975	106,200	2.2	11.2	17.9	15.2
1976	101,900	2.1	10.6	18.0	15.2
1977	102,700	2.1	10.6	17.8	15.1
1978	111,900	2.3	11.4	17.9	15.2
1979	120,600	2.5	12.1	18.6	15.7
1980	128,900	2.6	12.8	20.1	16.7
1981	128,600	2.6	12.4	20.5	17.0
1982	128,600	2.6	12.2	20.4	17.0
1983	127,400	2.6	12.1	20.3	16.9
1984	136,400	2.7	12.8	20.9	17.3
1985	141,100	2.8	13.1	21.4	17.6
1986	147,600	2.9	13.5	22.0	18.1
1987	156,200	3.1	14.2	22.5	18.4
Nonresidents					
1968[12]	1,300	--	--	--	--
1969	5,000	--	--	--	--
1970	10,600	--	--	--	--
1971	32,200	--	--	--	--
1972	51,300	--	--	--	--
1973	56,600	--	--	--	--
1974	53,500	--	--	--	--
1975	33,500	--	--	--	--
1976	27,800	--	--	--	--
1977	30,300	--	--	--	--
1978	29,700	--	--	--	--
1979	29,100	--	--	--	--
1980	32,000	--	--	--	--
1981	33,900	--	--	--	--
1982	34,500	--	--	--	--
1983	34,800	--	--	--	--
1984	33,600	--	--	--	--
1985	30,800	--	--	--	--
1986	24,700	--	--	--	--
1987	18,100	--	--	--	--
Finland					
1951-55[10]	3,500	0.8	3.7	3.8	3.7
1956-60	5,200	1.2	5.7	6.7	6.3
1961-65	5,400	1.2	5.6	7.1	6.7
1966	5,200	1.1	5.1	6.8	6.4
1967	5,600	1.2	5.4	7.3	6.8
1968	6,300	1.3	6.0	9.0	8.2

Table 2. (Continued)

Area, year and characteristic	Number of abortions[1]	Abortion rate per 1,000		Abortion ratio per 100	
		Total population	Women 15-44	Live births[2]	Known pregnancies[3]
Finland (continued)					
1969	8,200	1.7	7.8	12.4	11.0
1970	14,800	3.2	13.8	24.1	19.4
1971	20,600	4.4	18.9	33.7	25.2
1972	22,100	4.8	20.4	38.4	27.8
1973	23,400	5.0	22.4	38.8	27.9
1974	22,800	4.9	21.8	36.2	26.6
1975	21,500	4.6	20.4	31.6	24.0
1976	19,800	4.2	18.6	30.0	23.1
1977	17,800	3.8	16.7	27.7	21.7
1978	16,900	3.6	15.8	26.5	20.9
1979	15,800	3.3	14.7	25.1	20.0
1980	15,000	3.2	13.9	24.0	19.3
1981	14,100	2.9	12.9	21.8	17.9
1982	13,900	2.9	12.6	20.8	17.2
1983	13,400	2.8	12.1	20.3	16.8
1984	13,600	2.8	12.3	21.3	17.6
1985	13,800	2.8	12.4	22.5	18.3
1986	13,300	2.7	12.0	22.2	18.2
1987	13,000	2.6	11.7	(21.9)	(18.0)
France (Reporting incomplete[5])					
1976	134,200	2.5	12.3	18.3	15.5
1977	150,900	2.8	13.8	20.2	16.8
1978	150,400	2.8	13.6	20.3	16.9
1979	156,800	2.9	14.1	20.2	16.8
1980	171,200	3.2	15.3	21.2	17.5
1981	180,700	3.3	15.9	22.5	18.4
1982	181,100	3.3	15.8	23.5	19.1
1983	182,900	3.3	15.7	24.5	19.7
1984	180,800	3.3	15.4	23.8	19.2
1985	173,300	3.1	14.6	22.6	18.4
1986	166,800	3.0	13.9	21.4	17.6
1987[13]	161,000	2.9	13.3	21.0	17.3
1988[13]	163,000	--	13.2	(21.1)	(17.5)
German Democratic Republic[14]					
1950	26,400	1.4	6.4	8.6	7.9
1951	5,000	0.3	1.2	1.6	1.6
1952	3,600	0.2	0.9	1.2	1.2
1953	2,400	0.1	0.6	0.8	0.8
1954	1,700	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.6
1955	1,200	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4
1956	1,000	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4
1957	900	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3

Table 2. (Continued)

Area, year and characteristic	Number of abortions[1]	Abortion rate per 1,000		Abortion ratio per 100	
		Total population	Women 15-44	Live births[2]	Known pregnancies[3]
German Democratic Republic[14] (continued)					
1958	900	0.1	0.3	0.3	0.3
1959	800	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.3
1960	800	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.3
1961	800	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3
1962	700	0.0	0.2	0.3	0.3
1963[15]	na	na	0.5	0.5	0.5
1964	na	na	0.7	0.7	0.7
1965	na	na	3.6	3.7	3.6
1966	na	na	7.1	7.7	7.2
1967	na	na	7.2	8.4	7.7
1968	na	na	6.8	8.3	7.6
1969	na	na	6.1	7.9	7.4
1970	na	na	6.2	8.5	7.8
1971	na	na	6.4	9.6	8.8
1972	na	na	33.0	55.6	35.7
1972	114,000	6.7	33.1	59.9	37.4
1973	110,800	6.5	32.2	61.9	38.3
1974	99,700	5.9	28.8	55.3	35.6
1975	87,800	5.2	25.2	46.8	31.9
1976	81,900	4.9	23.3	39.2	28.2
1977	80,100[16]	4.8	22.5	35.0	26.0
1978	81,900	4.9	22.8	35.1	26.0
1979	86,500	5.2	23.9	36.0	26.5
1980	88,600	5.3	24.4	36.7	26.9
1981	90,300	5.4	24.8	37.8	27.4
1982	90,400	5.4	24.9	38.2	27.6
1983	92,500	5.5	25.6	40.1	28.6
1984	96,200	5.8	26.6	(42.2)	(29.7)
German Federal Republic[17] (Reporting incomplete[5])					
1950[18]	9,500	0.2	0.8	1.2	1.2
1951	8,000	0.2	0.7	1.0	1.0
1952	6,500	0.1	0.6	0.8	0.8
1954	4,600	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.6
1968	2,800	0.1	0.2	0.3	0.3
1969	3,400	0.1	0.3	0.4	0.4
1970	4,900	0.1	0.4	0.6	0.6
1971	7,000	0.1	0.6	0.9	0.9
1972	9,800	0.2	0.8	1.5	1.5
1973	13,000	0.2	1.0	2.1	2.0
1974	17,800	0.3	1.4	2.9	2.8

Table 2. (Continued)

Area, year and characteristic	Number of abortions[1]	Abortion rate per 1,000: Total population	Abortion rate per 1,000: Women 15-44	Abortion ratio per 100: Live births[2]	Abortion ratio per 100: Known pregnancies[3]
German Federal Republic[17] (continued)					
1975	19,100	0.3	1.5	3.2	3.1
1976[19]	21,400	0.4	1.7	3.6	3.5
1977	54,300	0.9	4.1	9.3	8.5
1978	73,500	1.2	5.6	12.9	11.4
1979	82,800	1.4	6.2	13.8	12.1
1980	87,700	1.4	6.6	14.1	12.3
1981	87,500	1.4	6.5	14.2	12.4
1982	91,100	1.5	6.8	15.0	13.0
1983	86,500	1.4	6.4	14.7	12.8
1984	86,300	1.4	6.5	14.7	12.8
1985	83,500	1.4	6.3	13.9	12.2
1986	84,300	1.4	6.4	13.3	11.7
1987	88,500	1.4	6.7	13.5	11.9
1988	83,800	--	--	(12.4)	(11.0)
Including residents of the Federal Republic obtaining abortions in the Netherlands and in England[20]					
1975	83,500	1.4	6.6	13.9	12.2
1977	111,000	1.8	8.7	19.1	16.0
1978	118,800	1.9	9.2	20.8	17.2
1979	115,600	1.9	8.8	19.3	16.1
1980	114,500	1.9	8.7	18.5	15.6
1981	108,900	1.8	8.1	17.6	15.0
1982	109,300	1.8	8.1	18.0	15.3
1983	101,400	1.7	7.5	17.3	14.7
1984	97,900	1.6	7.3	16.7	14.3
1985	92,000	1.5	6.9	15.3	13.3
1986	92,200	1.5	7.0	14.5	12.7
Greenland					
1975	380	7.7	34.6	44.1	30.6
1976	360	7.2	32.6	40.4	28.8
1977	390	7.9	35.8	43.4	30.3
1978	380	7.7	34.2	42.8	30.0
1979	450	9.1	39.3	46.7	31.8
1980	470	9.4	39.9	45.2	31.1
1981	540	10.6	44.2	50.9	33.7
1982	560	10.8	44.4	54.6	35.3
1983	600	11.1	44.7	56.9	36.3
1984	600	12.2	48.3	58.5	36.9
1985	700	12.3	48.7	59.2	37.2

Table 2. (Continued)

Area, year and characteristic	Number of abortions[1]	Abortion rate per 1,000		Abortion ratio per 100	
		Total population	Women 15-44	Live births[2]	Known pregnancies[3]
Greenland (continued)					
1986	700	14.0	55.5	69.3	40.9
1987	800	15.2	61.1	(75.5)	(43.0)
Hong Kong					
(Completeness unknown[21])					
1973	200	0.1	0.2	0.2	0.2
1974	600	0.1	0.6	0.7	0.7
1975	1,000	0.2	1.1	1.3	1.3
1976	2,200	0.5	2.3	2.7	2.6
1977	3,800	0.8	3.9	4.8	4.6
1978	5,500	1.2	5.4	6.7	6.3
1979	7,000	1.4	6.7	8.4	7.8
1980	9,400	1.9	8.7	11.0	9.9
1981	10,600	2.1	9.5	12.3	10.9
1982	12,200	2.3	10.3	14.5	12.7
1983	13,400	2.5	10.6	16.8	14.4
1984	14,500	2.7	11.3	18.9	15.9
1985	15,400	2.8	11.7	20.9	17.3
1986	16,800	3.0	12.4	23.8	19.2
1987	17,600	3.1	12.7	(25.2)	(20.1)
Hungary					
1950	1,700	0.2	0.8	0.9	0.9
1951	1,700	0.2	0.8	0.9	0.9
1952	1,700	0.2	0.8	0.9	0.9
1953	2,800	0.3	1.3	1.3	1.3
1954	16,300	1.7	7.5	7.5	7.0
1955	35,400	3.6	16.3	17.6	15.0
1956	82,500	8.4	38.3	46.4	31.7
1957	123,400	12.6	58.0	74.4	42.6
1958	145,600	14.8	68.7	94.0	48.4
1959	152,400	15.3	72.1	102.3	50.6
1960	162,200	16.2	76.4	112.9	53.0
1961	170,000	17.0	79.4	126.7	55.9
1962	163,700	16.3	75.2	125.1	55.6
1963	173,800	17.2	78.4	131.6	56.8
1964	184,400	18.2	82.2	139.3	58.2
1965	180,300	17.8	80.0	132.8	57.0
1966	186,800	18.3	82.8	131.5	56.8
1967	187,500	18.4	83.1	121.3	54.8
1968	201,100	19.6	88.8	131.0	56.7
1969	206,800	20.1	90.6	133.8	57.2
1970	192,300	18.6	83.5	129.6	56.5
1971	187,400	18.1	81.1	124.2	55.4
1972	179,000	17.2	77.5	116.1	53.7

Table 2. (Continued)

Area, year and characteristic	Number of abortions[1]	Abortion rate per 1,000: Total population	Abortion rate per 1,000: Women 15-44	Abortion ratio per 100: Live births[2]	Abortion ratio per 100: Known pregnancies[3]
Hungary (continued)					
1973	169,600	16.3	73.5	102.4	50.6
1974	102,000	9.7	44.3	51.4	34.0
1975	96,200	9.1	41.9	51.5	34.0
1976	94,700	8.9	41.5	51.9	34.2
1977	89,100	8.4	39.2	51.6	34.1
1978	83,500	7.8	37.0	51.2	33.9
1979	80,800	7.5	35.9	52.5	34.4
1980	80,900	7.6	36.3	55.1	35.5
1981	78,400	7.3	35.3	57.3	36.4
1982	78,700	7.4	35.5	60.6	37.7
1983	78,600	7.4	35.5	62.3	38.4
1984	82,200	7.7	37.0	64.9	39.4
1985	82,000	7.7	36.9	62.8	38.6
1986	83,600	7.9	37.7	66.0	39.8
1987	84,500	8.0	38.2	67.3	40.2
Iceland					
1970	100	0.5	2.4	2.4	2.3
1971	140	0.7	3.3	3.2	3.1
1972	150	0.7	3.5	3.3	3.2
1973	220	1.1	5.1	5.0	4.8
1974	220	1.0	5.0	5.2	4.9
1975	310	1.4	6.7	7.1	6.6
1976	370	1.7	7.8	8.9	8.1
1977	450	2.0	9.3	11.0	9.9
1978	450	2.0	9.3	10.5	9.5
1979	560	2.5	11.0	12.2	10.9
1980	520	2.3	10.1	11.6	10.4
1981	600	2.6	11.5	13.8	12.1
1982	610	2.6	11.7	14.1	2.3
1983	690	2.9	12.9	16.2	14.0
1984	700	3.1	13.7	18.7	15.8
1985	700	2.9	12.8	18.2	15.4
1986	700	2.8	12.3	16.9	14.5
1987	700	2.8	12.0	(16.3)	(14.0)
India (Reporting incomplete[5,22])					
1972/73	24,300	0.04	0.2	0.1	0.1
1973/74	44,800	0.1	0.4	0.2	0.2
1974/75	97,800	0.2	0.8	0.4	0.4
1975/76	214,200	0.4	1.7	1.0	1.0
1976/77	278,900	0.4	2.1	1.3	1.3
1977/78	247,000	0.4	1.8	1.2	1.1
1978/79	317,700	0.5	2.3	1.4	1.4

Table 2. (Continued)

Area, year and characteristic	Number of abortions[1]	Abortion rate per 1,000		Abortion ratio per 100	
		Total population	Women 15-44	Live births[2]	Known pregnancies[3]
India (continued)					
1979/80	360,800	0.5	2.5	1.6	1.6
1980/81	388,400	0.6	2.7	1.7	1.7
1981/82	433,500	0.6	2.9	1.8	1.8
1982/83	516,100	0.7	3.4	2.2	2.1
1983/84	518,600	0.7	3.3	2.1	2.1
1984/85	577,900	0.8	3.7	2.3	2.3
1985/86	583,700	0.8	3.3	2.3	2.2
1986/87	588,400	0.7	3.0	(2.3)	(2.2)
Ireland (Completeness unknown[23])					
1975	1,600	0.5	2.6	2.4	2.3
1976	1,800	0.6	2.9	2.6	2.6
1977	2,200	0.7	3.5	3.2	3.1
1978	2,500	0.8	3.8	3.5	3.4
1979	2,800	0.8	4.2	3.8	3.7
1980	3,300	1.0	4.8	4.5	4.3
1981	3,600	1.0	5.2	5.0	4.8
1982	3,700	1.1	5.2	5.3	5.0
1983	3,700	1.0	5.0	5.6	5.3
1984	3,900	1.1	5.3	6.2	5.9
1985	3,900	1.1	5.2	6.3	5.9
1986	3,900	1.1	5.2	6.5	6.1
1987	3,700	1.0	4.8	(6.2)	(5.9)
Israel (Completeness unknown)					
1979	15,900	4.2	20.0	16.9	14.5
1980	14,700	3.8	17.9	15.7	13.6
1981	14,500	3.7	17.3	15.3	13.3
1982	16,800	4.2	19.8	17.3	14.7
1983	15,600	3.8	18.0	15.6	13.5
1984	18,900	4.6	21.4	19.2	16.1
1985	18,400	4.3	20.3	18.6	15.7
1986	17,100	4.0	18.4	17.2	14.7
1987	15,500	3.5	16.2	15.6	13.5
Italy (Reporting incomplete[5])					
1979	187,600	3.3	15.9	28.9	22.4
1980	222,500	3.9	18.7	35.3	26.1
1981	224,100	3.9	18.7	36.3	26.6
1982	234,800	4.2	19.6	38.2	27.6
1983	234,000	4.1	19.5	39.3	28.2
1984	227,400	4.0	18.4	38.8	28.0

Table 2. (Continued)

Area, year and characteristic	Number of abortions[1]	Abortion rate per 1,000: Total population	Abortion rate per 1,000: Women 15-44	Abortion ratio per 100: Live births[2]	Abortion ratio per 100: Known pregnancies[3]
Italy (continued)					
1985	210,600	3.7	16.9	37.6	27.3
1986	198,400	3.5	16.0	36.3	26.6
1987	191,500	3.3	15.3	33.9	25.3
Japan (Reporting incomplete[5])					
1950-54[10]	827,400	9.7	40.7	41.4	29.3
1955-59	1,135,800	12.5	52.2	69.5	41.0
1960-64	983,600	10.4	41.9	59.8	37.4
1965-69	780,200	7.8	30.3	43.3	30.0
1970	732,000	7.1	28.0	37.5	27.3
1971	739,700	7.1	28.2	36.4	26.7
1972	732,600	6.8	27.6	35.3	26.1
1973	700,500	6.4	26.3	34.0	25.4
1974	679,800	6.2	25.5	34.6	25.7
1975	671,000	6.0	25.2	35.3	26.1
1976	664,100	5.9	24.9	37.2	27.1
1977	641,200	5.6	24.1	35.4	26.1
1978	618,000	5.4	23.3	36.8	26.9
1979	613,700	5.3	23.1	37.8	27.4
1980	598,100	5.1	22.5	38.7	27.9
1981	596,600	5.1	22.6	39.5	28.3
1982	590,300	5.0	22.5	38.8	27.9
1983	568,400	4.8	21.5	37.8	27.4
1984	568,900	4.7	21.4	38.9	28.0
1985	550,100	4.5	20.6	39.0	28.1
1986	527,900	4.3	19.8	38.5	27.8
1987	497,800	4.1	18.6	37.8	27.5
Estimated abortions to married women					
1955	2,790,000	31.1	131.9	164.3	62.2
1960	3,150,000	33.5	138.1	197.2	66.3
1965	2,750,000	27.8	108.6	174.7	63.6
1970	2,780,000	26.6	104.9	142.5	58.8
1975	2,250,000	20.1	84.2	120.5	54.7
Korea, Republic of (Based on surveys of married women)					
1963	139,000	5	24	(11)	(10)
1968	268,000	9	42	(18)	(15)
1973	390,000	11	52	(41)	(29)
1978	631,000	17	73	(85)	(46)

Table 2. (Continued)

Area, year and characteristic	Number of abortions[1]	Abortion rate per 1,000: Total population	Abortion rate per 1,000: Women 15-44	Abortion ratio per 100: Live births[2]	Abortion ratio per 100: Known pregnancies[3]
Korea, Republic of (continued)					
1984	528,000	13	53	(74)	(43)
Netherlands[24]					
Residential status					
Residents					
1973	20,300	1.5	7.3	10.7	9.7
1974	17,600	1.3	6.2	9.3	8.5
1975	15,000	1.1	5.2	9.2	8.3
1976	14,800	1.1	5.0	8.5	7.8
1977[25]	16,100	1.2	5.4	9.2	8.4
1978	15,900	1.1	5.2	9.2	8.4
1979	17,600	1.3	5.6	10.0	9.1
1980	21,300	1.5	6.7	11.7	10.5
1981	21,100	1.5	6.5	12.0	10.7
1982	20,700	1.5	6.3	12.1	10.8
1983	19,500	1.4	5.9	11.2	10.1
1984	18,700	1.3	5.6	10.6	9.6
1985	17,300	1.2	5.1	9.4	8.6
1986	18,300	1.3	5.3	9.8	9.0
Nonresidents[26]					
1975	84,000	--	--	--	--
1976	74,000	--	--	--	--
1977	68,500	--	--	--	--
1978	52,000	--	--	--	--
1979	41,400	--	--	--	--
1980	36,700	--	--	--	--
1981	32,800	--	--	--	--
1982	29,600	--	--	--	--
1983	27,000	--	--	--	--
1984	24,500	--	--	--	--
1985	20,700	--	--	--	--
1986	18,200	--	--	--	--
Country of Residence, 1986					
German Federal Republic	7,800	--	--	--	--
Belgium/Luxembourg	4,700	--	--	--	--
Spain	4,600	--	--	--	--
Other countries	1,100	--	--	--	--
New Zealand					
1976	4,700	1.5	7.1	8.5	7.9
1977	5,400	1.7	8.1	10.4	9.4

Table 2. (Continued)

Area, year and characteristic	Number of abortions[1]	Abortion rate per 1,000		Abortion ratio per 100	
		Total population	Women 15-44	Live births[2]	Known pregnancies[3]
New Zealand (continued)					
1978	2,100	0.7	3.1	4.0	3.9
1979	3,700	1.2	5.3	7.2	6.7
1980	5,900	1.9	8.6	11.7	10.5
1981	6,800	2.2	9.6	13.6	12.0
1982	6,900	2.2	9.6	13.7	12.1
1983	7,200	2.3	9.8	14.2	12.4
1984	7,300	2.2	9.7	14.0	12.3
1985	7,100	2.2	9.4	13.5	11.9
1986	8,100	2.5	10.5	14.9	13.0
1987	8,800	2.7	11.4	15.4	13.4
1988	10,000	3.0	12.8	--	--
Norway					
1968[27]	5,300	1.4	7.3	7.8	7.2
1969	6,500	1.7	8.9	9.8	8.9
1970	7,900	2.0	10.9	12.2	10.9
1971	10,400	2.7	14.1	15.9	13.7
1972	12,200	3.1	16.4	19.3	16.2
1973	13,700	3.5	18.2	22.4	18.5
1974	15,200	3.8	20.0	26.3	20.8
1975	15,100	3.8	19.7	27.7	21.7
1976	14,800	3.7	18.9	28.2	22.0
1977	15,500	3.8	19.6	30.5	23.3
1978	14,800	3.6	18.4	28.4	22.2
1979[28]	14,500	3.5	17.7	28.3	22.0
1980	13,500	3.3	16.3	26.6	21.0
1981	13,800	3.4	16.4	27.1	21.3
1982	13,500	3.3	15.8	26.7	21.1
1983	13,600	3.3	15.7	27.3	21.4
1984	14,100	3.4	15.9	27.8	21.7
1985	14,600	3.5	16.3	28.3	22.0
1986	15,500	3.7	17.1	29.2	22.6
1987	15,400	3.7	16.8	(28.5)	(22.2)
Poland[29] (Reporting incomplete[5,30])					
1965	168,600	5.4	24.3	31.2	23.8
1966	158,000	5.0	22.4	30.0	23.1
1967	155,000	4.9	21.6	29.9	23.0
1968	153,600	4.8	21.0	28.9	22.4
1969	148,800	4.6	20.0	27.7	21.7
1970	148,400	4.6	20.0	26.8	21.1
1971	135,000	4.1	18.0	23.7	19.2
1972	135,300	4.1	17.8	23.0	18.7
1973	138,600	4.2	18.0	22.7	18.5

Table 2. (Continued)

Area, year and characteristic	Number of abortions[1]	Abortion rate per 1,000		Abortion ratio per 100	
		Total population	Women 15-44	Live births[2]	Known pregnancies[3]
Poland[29] (continued)					
1974	142,400	4.2	18.2	22.5	18.4
1975	138,600	4.1	17.5	21.5	17.7
1976	140,900	4.1	17.8	21.1	17.5
1977	143,500	4.1	18.1	21.6	17.8
1978	145,600	4.2	18.3	21.5	17.7
1979	146,600	4.2	18.4	21.2	17.5
1980	132,600	3.7	16.6	19.3	16.2
1981	132,900	3.7	16.6	19.3	16.1
1982	139,000	3.8	17.3	19.5	16.3
1983	131,000	3.6	16.3	18.5	15.6
1984	132,900	3.6	16.5	19.3	16.2
1985	135,500	3.6	16.7	20.7	17.1
1986	129,800	3.5	15.9	20.9	17.3
1987	122,600	3.3	14.9	(20.2)	(16.8)
Romania[31] (Completeness unknown)					
1959	578,000	31.8	139.1	160.6	61.6
1960	774,000	42.1	186.1	229.0	69.6
1961	865,000	46.7	205.4	276.4	73.4
1962	967,000	51.8	226.9	324.5	76.4
1963	1,037,000	55.2	240.4	356.4	78.1
1964	1,100,000	58.2	251.9	387.3	79.5
1965	1,115,000	58.6	252.3	408.4	80.3
1966	973,000	50.5	218.7	305.0	75.3
1967	206,000	10.6	46.0	33.3	25.0
1968	220,000	11.1	48.8	44.7	30.9
1969	258,000	12.9	56.9	58.0	36.7
1970	292,000	14.4	63.9	70.9	41.5
1971	330,000	16.2	71.9	83.8	45.6
1972	381,000	18.5	82.7	99.2	49.8
1973	376,000	18.1	81.3	93.1	48.2
1974	335,000	15.9	72.0	79.1	44.2
1975	359,000	16.9	77.1	86.0	46.3
1976	383,000	17.9	82.6	91.1	47.7
1977	379,000	17.5	82.0	90.2	47.4
1978	394,000	18.0	85.6	95.6	48.9
1979	404,000	18.3	88.1	100.1	50.0
1983[32]	421,400	18.7	90.9	(131.1)	(56.7)
Scotland					
1968[12]	1,500	0.3	1.5	1.7	1.6
1969	3,500	0.7	3.6	4.0	3.8
1970	5,300	1.0	5.2	6.0	5.7

Table 2. (Continued)

Area, year and characteristic	Number of abortions[1]	Abortion rate per 1,000: Total population	Abortion rate per 1,000: Women 15-44	Abortion ratio per 100: Live births[2]	Abortion ratio per 100: Known pregnancies[3]
Scotland (continued)					
1971	6,300	1.2	6.3	7.5	7.0
1972	7,600	1.5	7.5	9.7	8.8
1973	7,500	1.4	7.4	10.4	9.4
1974	7,600	1.4	7.4	11.0	9.9
1975	7,300	1.4	7.1	10.8	9.7
1976	7,200	1.4	6.9	11.6	10.4
1977	7,300	1.4	7.0	11.6	10.4
1978	7,500	1.4	7.0	11.2	10.0
1979	7,800	1.5	7.3	11.4	10.2
1980	7,900	1.5	7.3	11.4	10.2
1981	9,000	1.7	8.3	13.4	11.8
1982	8,400	1.6	7.6	12.8	11.3
1983	8,500	1.6	7.6	13.2	11.6
1984	9,200	1.8	8.2	13.9	12.2
1985	9,200	1.8	8.2	13.8	12.1
1986	9,600	1.9	8.6	14.6	12.7
1987	9,400	1.8	8.3	(14.1)	(12.4)
Including residents of Scotland obtaining abortions in England					
1968	1,600	0.3	1.6	1.1	1.1
1969	3,700	0.7	3.7	4.2	4.0
1970	5,600	1.1	5.5	6.4	6.0
1971	6,900	1.3	6.8	8.3	7.7
1972	8,400	1.6	8.3	11.0	9.9
1973	8,600	1.6	8.4	11.9	10.6
1974	8,600	1.6	8.4	12.5	11.1
1975	8,400	1.6	8.1	12.4	11.0
1976	8,100	1.6	7.8	13.1	11.5
1977	8,200	1.6	7.8	13.0	11.5
1978	8,400	1.6	8.0	12.6	11.2
1979	8,800	1.7	8.2	12.9	11.4
1980	9,100	1.8	8.4	13.1	11.6
1981	10,000	1.9	9.2	14.9	13.0
1982	9,300	1.8	8.4	14.1	12.4
1983	9,300	1.8	8.4	14.4	12.6
1984	9,900	1.9	8.9	15.0	13.1
1985	9,900	1.9	8.9	14.8	12.9
1986	10,400	2.0	9.2	15.7	13.6
1987	10,100	2.0	9.0	(15.2)	(13.2)

Table 2. (Continued)

Area, year and characteristic	Number of abortions[1]	Abortion rate per 1,000: Total population	Abortion rate per 1,000: Women 15-44	Abortion ratio per 100: Live births[2]	Abortion ratio per 100: Known pregnancies[3]
Singapore					
1970	1,900	0.9	4.1	4.2	4.1
1971	3,400	1.6	7.2	6.9	6.5
1972	3,800	1.8	7.7	7.5	7.0
1973	5,300	2.4	10.4	11.5	10.3
1974	7,200	3.2	13.6	17.2	14.6
1975	12,900	5.7	23.5	31.9	24.2
1976	15,500	6.8	27.5	37.7	27.4
1977	16,400	7.1	28.3	42.8	30.0
1978	17,200	7.4	28.9	42.8	30.0
1979	17,000	7.2	27.7	41.8	29.5
1980	18,200	7.5	28.4	43.4	30.3
1981	18,900	7.7	28.8	44.5	30.8
1982	19,100	7.7	28.6	44.8	30.9
1983	19,100	7.6	28.1	47.7	32.3
1984	22,200	8.8	32.4	52.1	34.2
1985	23,500	9.2	34.1	57.4	36.5
1986	23,000	8.9	33.1	58.3	36.8
1987	21,200	8.1	30.1	44.9	31.0
South Africa[33]					
(Completeness unknown)					
1981	400	0.01	0.1	0.1	0.1
1982	500	0.02	0.1	0.1	0.1
Ethnic group (1981-1982)					
White	600	na	na	na	na
All other	300	na	na	na	na
Including residents of South Africa obtaining abortions in England					
1981	900	0.03	0.1	0.1	0.1
1982	1,000	0.03	0.2	0.1	0.1
Spain					
(Based on survey of providers)					
1987	63,900	1.6	7.6	--	--
Sweden					
1939-43[10]	500	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.5
1944-48	2,600	0.4	1.7	2.4	2.4
1949-53	5,600	0.8	3.7	4.9	4.7

Table 2. (Continued)

Area, year and characteristic	Number of abortions[1]	Abortion rate per 1,000		Abortion ratio per 100	
		Total population	Women 15-44	Live births[2]	Known pregnancies[3]
Sweden (continued)					
1954-58	4,200	0.6	2.9	3.9	3.8
1959-63	3,100	0.4	2.1	2.9	2.8
1964-68	7,800	1.0	5.2	7.1	6.7
1969	13,700	1.7	8.8	12.8	11.3
1970	16,100	2.0	10.2	14.3	12.5
1971	19,300	2.4	12.2	17.1	14.6
1972	24,200	3.0	15.2	21.8	17.9
1973	26,000	3.2	16.3	23.7	19.2
1974	30,600	3.8	19.2	28.4	22.1
1975	32,500	4.0	20.2	32.5	24.5
1976	32,400	3.9	20.0	33.4	25.1
1977	31,500	3.8	19.3	33.2	24.9
1978	31,900	3.9	19.4	33.8	25.2
1979	34,700	4.2	20.9	35.7	26.3
1980	34,900	4.2	20.7	36.9	27.0
1981	33,300	4.0	19.6	35.7	26.3
1982	32,600	3.9	19.0	35.3	26.1
1983	31,000	3.7	17.9	33.5	25.1
1984	30,800	3.7	17.7	31.9	24.2
1985	30,800	3.7	17.7	30.8	23.5
1986	33,100	4.0	18.9	32.1	24.3
1987	34,700	4.1	19.8	32.0	24.3
Switzerland (Partly estimated)					
1984[34]	13,500	--	9.3	--	15.3
Tunisia[35]					
1966	1,400	0.3	1.5	0.6	0.6
1967	1,300	0.3	1.4	0.6	0.6
1968	2,200	0.5	2.4	1.0	1.0
1969	2,900	0.6	2.9	1.3	1.3
1970	2,700	0.5	2.7	1.4	1.4
1971	3,200	0.6	3.0	1.6	1.6
1972	4,600	0.8	4.2	2.3	2.3
1973	6,500	1.2	6.0	3.3	3.2
1974	12,400	2.2	10.9	6.2	5.9
1975	16,000	2.8	13.7	7.7	7.2
1976	20,300	3.5	17.1	9.5	8.7
1977	21,200	3.6	17.2	9.9	9.0
1978	21,000	3.5	16.5	9.9	9.0
1979	19,200	3.1	14.6	8.7	8.0
1980	20,500	3.2	15.1	9.1	8.4
1981	20,700	3.2	15.0	9.3	8.5
1982	21,000	3.1	14.7	9.6	8.8

Table 2. (Continued)

Area, year and characteristic	Number of abortions[1]	Abortion rate per 1,000: Total population	Abortion rate per 1,000: Women 15-44	Abortion ratio per 100: Live births[2]	Abortion ratio per 100: Known pregnancies[3]
Tunisia[35] (continued)					
1983	20,300	3.0	13.8	9.2	8.4
1984	20,900	3.0	13.7	9.4	8.6
1985	21,300	3.0	13.6	9.5	8.6
1986	21,900	3.0	13.6	9.5	8.6
1987	23,100	3.1	13.8	10.3	9.3
1988	23,300	3.1	13.6	(10.9)	(9.8)
Turkey					
(Based on surveys of ever-married women)					
1987	531,400	--	46.1	(35.1)	(26.0)
USSR					
(From government reports)					
1975	7,135,000	28.0	124.8	152.9	60.5
1976	7,293,000	28.4	126.2	155.0	60.8
1977	7,238,000	27.9	123.9	153.1	60.5
1978	7,160,000	27.4	121.2	149.6	59.9
1979	7,009,000	26.6	117.4	145.1	59.2
1980	7,003,000	26.4	116.1	142.7	58.8
1981	6,834,000	25.5	113.6	135.9	57.6
1982	6,912,000	25.6	115.1	131.8	56.9
1983	6,765,000	24.8	113.0	125.5	55.7
1984	6,780,000	24.6	113.5	126.0	55.8
1985	7,034,000	25.2	118.0	128.1	56.2
1986	7,116,000	25.3	118.1	126.9	55.9
1987	6,818,000	24.0	111.9	(121.8)	(54.9)
(Based on surveys of married women[36])					
1960	8,500,000	40	170	160	62
1965[37]	11,700,000	50	220	275	73
1982	11,000,000	40	181	208	68
United States					
1963[38]	5,000	0.03	0.1	0.1	0.1
1964	9,000	0.05	0.2	0.2	0.2
1965	7,000	0.04	0.2	0.2	0.2
1966	6,000	0.03	0.2	0.2	0.2
1967	9,000	0.05	0.2	0.3	0.3
1968	18,000	0.1	0.4	0.5	0.5

Table 2. (Continued)

Area, year and characteristic	Number of abortions[1]	Abortion rate per 1,000: Total population	Abortion rate per 1,000: Women 15-44	Abortion ratio per 100: Live births[2]	Abortion ratio per 100: Known pregnancies[3]
United States (continued)					
Abortions reported to the CDC					
1970	193,500	0.9	4.5	5.2	5.0
1971	485,800	2.3	11.1	14.3	12.5
1972	586,800	2.8	13.2	18.4	15.5
1973	615,800	2.9	13.5	19.8	16.5
1974	763,500	3.6	16.4	24.0	19.3
1975	854,900	4.0	18.0	27.3	21.5
1976	988,300	4.5	20.3	30.3	23.2
1977	1,079,400	4.9	21.7	32.7	24.7
1978	1,157,800	5.2	22.7	34.2	25.5
1979	1,251,900	5.6	24.1	35.3	26.1
1980	1,297,600	5.7	24.5	35.8	26.3
1981	1,300,800	5.7	24.2	35.5	26.2
1982	1,304,000	5.6	23.8	35.4	26.2
1983	1,269,000	5.4	22.9	35.1	26.0
1984	1,333,500	5.6	23.8	35.7	26.3
1985	1,328,600	5.6	23.4	35.3	26.1
Abortions reported to AGI					
1973[39]	744,600	3.5	16.3	23.9	19.3
1974	898,600	4.2	19.3	28.2	22.0
1975	1,034,200	4.8	21.7	33.1	24.9
1976	1,179,300	5.4	24.2	36.1	26.5
1977	1,316,700	6.0	26.4	40.0	28.6
1978	1,409,600	6.3	27.7	41.3	29.2
1979	1,497,700	6.7	28.8	42.0	29.6
1980	1,553,900	6.8	29.3	42.8	30.0
1981	1,577,300	6.9	29.3	43.0	30.1
1982	1,573,900	6.8	28.8	42.8	29.9
1983	1,575,000	6.7	28.5	43.6	30.4
1983	1,575,000	6.7	28.5	43.3	30.4
1984	1,577,200	6.7	28.1	43.0	29.7
1985	1,588,600	6.7	28.0	42.2	29.7
Vietnam					
(Completeness unknown)					
1975	52,000	1.1	5.0	2.9	2.8
1976	51,000	1.0	4.8	2.8	2.7
1977	85,000	1.7	7.8	4.6	4.4
1978	126,600	2.5	11.3	6.7	6.3
1979	161,800	3.1	14.2	8.5	7.8
1980	170,600	3.2	14.6	(8.9)	(8.2)

Table 2. (Continued)

Area, year and characteristic	Number of abortions[1]	Abortion rate per 1,000: Total population	Abortion rate per 1,000: Women 15-44	Abortion ratio per 100: Live births[2]	Abortion ratio per 100: Known pregnancies[3]
Yugoslavia					
1966[40]	219,700	11.2	47.7	55.7	35.8
1967	242,100	12.2	52.1	62.7	38.5
1968	245,800	12.3	52.5	69.7	41.1
1969	253,500	12.6	53.8	68.0	40.5
1970	254,400	12.5	53.4	68.9	40.8
1971	261,000	12.7	54.4	69.0	40.8
1972	267,700	12.9	55.4	70.5	41.3
1975	293,200	13.7	59.5	75.4	43.0
1978	325,200	15.3	67.3	88.3	46.9
1980	356,400	16.0	71.4	94.0	48.4
1983	371,700	16.3	73.5	98.4	49.6
1984	384,800	16.8	75.7	(102.2)	(50.5)
Excluding spontaneous and illegal abortions					
1984	358,300	15.6	70.5	(95.2)	(48.8)

Notes: Dash (-)=not applicable; na=data not available. A slash (/) between years indicates that the period covered is from some point in the first year to the same point in the second year; a dash (-) between years indicates that the period covered is in full calendar years.

1. All numbers are rounded. Because of rounding, components may not add to totals. Data for most recent periods may be subject to revision.
2. Six months later. Ratios in parentheses are computed per 100 unlagged births.
3. Known pregnancies are defined as legal abortions plus live births six months later.
4. Menstrual regulations reported in government clinics: reporting year ends June 30.
5. "Reporting incomplete" means that there is evidence that less than 80 percent of all abortions (including illegal abortions) are included in the abortion figures.
6. Illegal abortions in clinics, hospitals and physicians' offices.
7. Includes abortions on request and for medical reasons.
8. Numbers of abortions differ from those shown in the UN Demographic Yearbook, which include "other abortions" (women admitted to hospitals for treatment of complications of spontaneous or illegally induced abortions).
9. Residents only.
10. Annual averages.
11. For 1961-67, the figures for the private sector and, therefore, the totals as well, are estimates.
12. Annualized rate and ratio computed from data for April 27-December 31, 1968.
13. Provisional.

Table 2. (Continued)

14. Includes East Berlin.
15. 1963-72: Data are for District Rostock only, which accounted for about five percent of the female population aged 15-44 and six percent of live births in the German Democratic Republic.
16. Another secondary source gives 78,000 (K.H. Mehlan, "Abortentwicklung und Reproduktives Geschehen im Bezirk Rostock: 1972 bis 1977," Das Deutsche Gesundheitswesen 34(14):665-670, 1979).
17. Includes West Berlin.
18. 1950 to June 30, 1976: Applications approved.
19. For July 1, 1976 through 1984, data represent abortions performed.
20. See sources for England and Wales and Netherlands.
21. Excludes an unknown number of Hong Kong residents who obtained abortions in mainland China.
22. Data represent abortions reported by the Ministry of Health and Family Welfare for fiscal years ending March 31. Figures exclude many legal abortions in non-government facilities and illegal abortions.
23. Abortions in England and Wales obtained by residents of Ireland; excludes an unknown number of Irish residents who gave English addresses.
24. For 1973-84, data represent estimates based on complete reports from abortion clinics supplemented by information obtained from hospitals through sample surveys in some years and estimates for other years. For the years after 1984, data are complete.
25. 1977-86: Data include menstrual regulations.
26. Partly estimated.
27. 1968-78: Applications approved.
28. 1979-84: Abortions performed.
29. Numbers of abortions in the UN Demographic Yearbook for 1973-78 include "other abortions" (women admitted to hospitals for treatment of complications of spontaneous or illegal induced abortions) and, therefore, differ from the numbers shown here.
30. Includes abortions in hospitals and clinics. Excludes abortions in physicians' offices, which are believed to be numerous.
31. Includes legal abortions and women admitted to hospitals for treatment of complications of spontaneous or illegal induced abortions.
32. Terminated pregnancies.
33. Reporting years ending November 30.
34. Reported abortions in 14 cantons containing 54 percent of estimated total; estimated numbers for Zurich and 11 other cantons.
35. "Social" abortions performed under the National Family Planning Program.
36. Abortion ratios per birth are given in sources; other entries were derived.
37. Average of minimum and maximum estimates (2.5 and 3.0 abortions per birth).
38. Estimates based on survey of hospitals.
39. Estimates of the characteristics of women obtaining abortions are based on the number of abortions reported to the AGI and distributed by ethnic group reported by the CDC.
40. For 1966-84, includes legal abortions and women admitted to hospitals for treatment of complications of spontaneous or illegal induced abortions.

Sources

Abortion, birth and population data for most countries are government statistics obtained by questionnaire from an informed source within the country. Where statistical reports on abortion are available and where other sources for abortion data were used, these are listed below. Where population estimates could not be obtained from official sources, they were taken from United Nations Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, Global Estimates and Projections of Population by Sex and Age, 1988 Revision, New York, 1989, and earlier volumes; Council of Europe, Recent Demographic Developments in the Member States of the Council of Europe, 1988 Edition, Strasbourg, 1989, and earlier volumes.

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Table 4. Percentage distribution of women who obtain legal abortions, by age at termination:[1] Selected areas, years and characteristics

Area, year and characteristic	19 or less	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40 or more
Australia						
1985	20.5	29.8	22.4	15.6	8.9	2.8
1986	19.7	29.2	23.1	16.0	9.3	2.8
1987	19.2	28.9	23.5	16.0	9.4	3.0
1988	19.1	28.1	23.3	16.8	9.4	3.3
Bulgaria						
1987	7.8	25.2	28.2	21.8	13.1	4.0
Canada						
1974	31.5	29.3	18.5	10.7	6.7	3.3
1975	31.3	29.1	19.5	10.6	6.5	3.0
1976	30.7	29.6	19.8	10.9	6.1	2.9
1977	30.8	30.3	19.4	11.2	5.8	2.5
1978	30.4	31.0	19.2	11.3	5.7	2.4
1979	30.5	31.4	19.3	11.3	5.4	2.1
1980	29.7	31.8	19.6	11.6	5.3	2.0
1981	28.3	32.3	19.9	12.0	5.5	2.0
1982	26.8	32.8	20.4	12.2	5.9	1.9
1983	24.9	33.3	20.8	12.6	6.4	2.0
1984	23.6	33.5	21.4	12.7	6.9	2.0
1985	22.9	33.5	21.5	13.0	7.0	2.1
1986	22.3	32.9	21.8	13.6	7.3	2.0
1987	22.3	31.7	22.4	13.9	7.4	2.2
Czechoslovakia						
1959-63	5.6	16.1	24.3	26.6	20.7	6.7
1964-68	7.0	23.1	23.7	22.0	17.2	7.0
1969-73	8.3	25.9	26.7	19.6	13.9	5.6
1974	7.8	24.4	28.1	21.0	13.1	5.6
1975	7.6	23.7	28.3	21.5	13.5	5.4
1976	6.9	23.7	28.7	22.3	13.2	5.2
1977	5.7	22.2	29.6	23.7	13.7	5.1
1978	5.6	22.4	29.3	24.5	13.6	4.6
1979	5.9	21.8	29.4	24.4	14.0	4.5
1980	5.8	20.9	29.6	25.0	14.1	4.6
1981	6.2	20.2	29.1	25.5	14.4	4.6
1982	6.3	19.2	29.0	25.6	15.1	4.8
1983	6.7	19.2	28.2	25.2	15.8	4.9
1984	7.0	19.9	27.0	25.2	15.8	5.1
1985	6.8	20.8	26.3	24.8	16.0	5.3
1986	6.9	21.5	25.1	24.5	16.5	5.5
1987	7.7	23.5	24.3	23.4	15.5	5.5
Denmark						
1963	8.3	20.0	24.0	21.0	16.2	10.5
1964	8.6	20.5	24.1	21.1	15.6	10.1
1965	8.2	20.7	23.6	20.0	17.0	10.5

Table 4. (Continued)

Area, year and characteristic	19 or less	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40 or more
Denmark (continued)						
1966	8.6	21.7	22.8	19.4	17.2	10.3
1967	13.1	20.6	19.3	19.0	17.5	10.5
1968	14.6	19.8	18.7	18.3	17.8	10.8
1969	16.6	19.3	19.3	17.8	16.5	10.5
1974	14.4	20.7	24.5	20.1	13.5	6.8
1975	16.2	21.3	23.1	20.2	13.0	6.2
1976	17.5	21.4	21.9	20.4	12.6	6.2
1977	18.0	21.6	20.6	20.9	13.0	5.9
1978	18.9	22.2	19.6	20.1	13.0	6.2
1979	18.3	22.9	19.7	19.4	13.4	6.3
1980	18.3	22.9	19.5	19.2	13.8	6.3
1981	17.7	24.0	19.7	18.1	14.0	6.5
1982	17.1	24.5	20.0	17.6	14.2	6.5
1983	17.0	25.6	20.2	16.5	14.3	6.4
1984	16.5	26.6	19.8	16.1	14.3	6.7
1985	15.7	28.0	20.2	15.9	13.4	6.8
1986	14.8	28.7	20.9	16.3	12.9	6.4
1987	13.7	29.3	21.8	16.5	12.2	6.5
1988	14.1	29.1	22.5	16.2	11.8	6.4
England and Wales[2]						
1968	17.6	28.1	18.3	16.0	13.2	6.8
1969	19.0	26.5	18.5	16.4	13.1	6.5
1970	20.5	26.7	18.5	16.0	12.3	6.0
1971	22.1	26.4	18.6	15.3	11.9	5.7
1972	23.0	25.2	19.5	15.1	11.5	5.7
1973	24.4	24.6	19.6	14.7	11.2	5.5
1974	25.5	24.7	19.4	14.4	10.8	5.2
1975	26.5	24.0	19.4	14.4	10.5	5.2
1976	27.3	23.6	19.3	14.6	10.2	5.0
1977	27.9	23.8	18.1	15.0	10.1	5.1
1978	27.0	24.2	18.0	15.7	10.2	4.9
1979	27.5	25.0	17.3	15.5	10.1	4.6
1980	27.6	25.7	17.1	15.1	9.9	4.6
1981	27.3	26.8	17.1	14.6	10.0	4.2
1982	27.4	27.3	17.3	13.7	10.3	4.0
1983	27.7	27.5	17.4	13.3	10.3	3.8
1984	27.6	28.7	17.8	12.6	9.7	3.6
1985	27.1	29.7	18.4	12.2	9.2	3.4
1986	25.6	30.7	19.4	12.2	8.8	3.3
1987	24.9	31.5	20.0	12.1	8.1	3.3
Type of service, 1987						
NHS hospitals	27.1	29.7	19.2	11.9	8.4	3.7
Non-NHS premises	22.6	33.1	20.7	12.4	8.0	3.2

Table 4. (Continued)

Area, year and characteristic	19 or less	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40 or more
Finland						
1958-62	3.7	14.0	23.3	26.0	21.3	11.7
1963-67	7.3	17.8	21.9	22.2	19.0	11.8
1968	8.8	21.0	19.8	20.5	18.2	11.7
1969	9.5	21.3	18.9	18.9	17.1	14.3
1970	11.7	22.8	18.9	17.6	15.5	13.5
1974	16.0	25.8	21.2	14.6	12.2	10.2
1975	19.2	24.7	22.3	12.9	11.4	9.5
1976	19.8	25.6	19.0	13.8	12.1	9.7
1977	20.8	24.7	19.2	14.8	11.3	9.2
1978	22.0	24.6	18.7	15.1	10.2	9.2
1979	23.1	24.3	17.3	15.9	9.8	9.6
1980	24.1	24.5	16.0	15.6	10.6	9.2
1981	23.5	24.0	16.0	15.4	11.6	9.5
1982	23.8	24.7	15.5	14.9	12.3	8.7
1983	23.2	25.4	15.6	14.2	13.3	8.2
1984	22.0	25.4	15.5	14.5	14.3	8.3
1985	20.6	26.1	15.9	14.2	14.5	8.7
1986	19.0	27.0	16.1	15.2	14.1	8.6
1987	18.9	26.6	17.3	14.3	13.3	9.6
France[3]						
1979	12.9	26.5	23.8	19.6	10.8	6.4
1980	12.9	26.1	23.5	20.3	10.9	6.2
1981	12.5	26.0	23.4	20.7	11.7	5.7
1982	12.3	25.1	23.7	20.9	12.6	5.4
1983	11.5	25.1	23.7	20.9	13.5	5.3
1984	11.2	24.6	23.6	20.9	14.4	5.3
1985	10.6	24.3	23.8	20.7	15.2	5.5
1986	10.3	23.9	23.8	20.7	15.3	6.0
German Democratic Republic						
1973	11.7	22.8	19.4	24.5	16.3	5.3
1974	12.3	22.2	17.6	24.1	17.8	6.0
1975	12.7	21.8	17.7	22.2	18.9	6.7
1976	13.5	20.5	19.2	19.4	19.9	7.5
German Federal Republic						
1977	11.3	18.8	22.0	18.8	18.8	10.3
1978	13.0	20.7	22.2	18.3	16.2	9.6
1979	13.6	21.9	21.8	18.0	15.4	9.3
1980	13.6	22.6	21.4	19.2	13.7	9.5
1981	13.3	23.5	21.6	19.2	13.1	9.4
1982	12.8	24.9	21.3	19.5	12.7	8.9
1983	11.9	25.1	21.8	19.3	13.1	8.7
1984	11.1	25.4	22.6	19.6	13.3	8.0
1985	10.0	25.4	23.5	19.5	14.3	7.4

Table 4. (Continued)

Area, year and characteristic	19 or less	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40 or more
German Federal Republic (continued)						
1986	8.9	25.3	24.0	19.5	14.9	7.3
1987	8.1	24.9	24.7	19.7	15.1	7.4
1988	7.5	24.0	25.5	20.1	15.5	7.4
Hungary						
1957-61	5.1	22.4	29.0	24.0	15.2	4.3
1962-66	6.8	24.1	27.4	23.1	13.8	4.8
1967-71	8.3	25.4	26.9	21.0	13.6	4.8
1972	14.4[4]	26.7	23.3	19.0	12.6	4.0
1973	10.2	25.1	23.7	20.5	14.3	6.2
1974	11.0	22.9	20.6	20.1	17.1	8.3
1975	10.7	23.5	21.0	19.7	17.0	8.1
1976	10.3	23.8	21.7	19.5	16.7	8.0
1977	10.7	23.3	22.2	19.3	16.5	8.0
1978	10.8	21.9	22.9	20.0	16.6	7.8
1979	10.5	20.5	23.7	20.4	16.8	8.1
1980	10.3	18.6	24.5	21.4	16.9	8.3
1981	10.3	18.0	24.5	22.1	16.5	8.6
1982	10.4	17.3	24.4	22.3	17.1	8.5
1983	10.7	16.9	23.1	22.9	17.7	8.7
1984	11.3	16.9	21.6	23.7	17.5	8.9
1985	11.3	16.5	20.3	23.9	18.8	9.1
1986	11.4	16.3	19.5	24.2	19.7	8.9
1987	11.0	16.7	18.8	24.5	19.8	9.2
Iceland						
1976-78	20.1	23.7	16.8	16.6	12.1	10.7
1985-87	22.1	27.8	19.8	14.3	10.7	5.3
India						
1977/78	6.3	23.3	32.6	23.1	11.7	3.0
1978/79	6.3	25.3	32.1	22.0	11.2	3.1
1979/80	7.5	23.8	31.7	22.3	10.8	3.9
1980/81	6.9	23.7	32.7	22.4	10.8	3.4
1981/82	6.1	23.0	33.2	23.5	11.1	3.1
1982/83	6.5	23.5	32.6	23.1	11.1	3.2
1983/84	5.8	24.6	33.0	23.2	10.5	2.9
1984/85	6.0	25.4	33.3	22.2	10.5	2.7
1985/86	5.1	26.0	33.0	23.2	10.2	2.6
Italy						
1983	8.2	21.1	22.3	21.6	17.8	9.0
1984	8.3	21.0	22.3	21.2	18.4	8.8
1985	7.8	21.1	22.5	21.5	18.4	8.7
1986	7.4	20.6	22.8	21.4	18.6	9.1
1987	7.5	20.5	22.5	21.7	18.3	9.6

Table 4. (Continued)

Area, year and characteristic	19 or less	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40 or more
Japan						
1955-59	1.2	15.6	27.6	26.8	19.2	9.6
1960-64	1.4	16.1	28.8	27.0	18.3	8.4
1965-69	1.9	17.3	27.3	27.0	18.0	8.5
1970-74	1.9	19.4	25.6	25.7	18.6	8.8
1975	1.8	16.6	27.5	26.4	18.4	9.3
1976	2.0	16.3	28.7	25.5	18.3	9.2
1977	2.1	15.5	27.4	25.9	19.3	9.8
1978	2.5	15.3	25.9	27.2	19.5	9.6
1979	2.8	15.3	23.7	28.4	20.5	9.3
1980	3.2	15.1	22.1	29.7	20.6	9.3
1981	3.7	15.2	20.8	31.0	19.9	9.4
1982	4.1	15.3	19.3	30.7	20.6	9.9
1983	4.6	15.7	18.2	29.2	22.2	10.1
1984	4.9	15.9	17.8	27.3	23.8	10.2
1985	5.1	16.1	17.3	25.9	25.4	10.2
1986	5.4	16.1	17.1	24.7	26.8	9.8
1987	5.5	16.3	17.4	23.7	26.4	10.6
Netherlands[2,5]						
1978	17.7	22.0	20.6	19.1	13.1	7.5
1979	16.7	23.1	21.9	19.5	13.0	5.8
1980	16.5	25.5	21.7	19.6	11.4	5.3
1981	16.9	26.1	21.8	18.7	11.7	4.8
1982	16.4	26.4	21.5	18.2	12.2	5.2
1983	16.6	27.0	21.4	17.7	12.6	4.8
1984	15.1	26.4	22.3	18.1	13.4	4.7
1985	14.8	24.9	22.0	18.2	14.6	5.5
1986	13.7	25.4	22.0	19.1	14.0	5.7
New Zealand						
1976	31.6	27.9	17.4	11.9	7.7	3.5
1977	33.2	26.8	17.3	11.7	7.8	3.2
1978	27.7	22.2	18.4	14.7	10.2	6.8
1979	27.8	24.5	18.9	14.4	9.1	5.3
1980	27.7	28.6	19.3	13.3	7.4	3.7
1981	28.0	29.4	18.7	13.9	6.9	3.2
1982	28.0	30.2	18.8	12.9	6.9	3.1
1983	27.1	31.2	19.6	12.7	6.4	3.0
1984	24.6	30.6	20.8	13.6	8.0	2.4
1985	24.2	30.5	21.3	13.5	8.2	2.3
1986	22.8	30.3	21.8	13.9	8.7	2.5
1987	22.4	28.8	23.5	14.7	7.6	2.9
1988	22.2	29.3	23.7	14.4	8.0	2.4
Norway						
1976	23.2	24.4	19.3	15.8	10.8	6.5
1977	24.6	24.1	18.1	16.2	10.7	6.3
1978	25.7	23.8	17.9	16.2	10.2	6.2

Table 4. (Continued)

Area, year and characteristic	19 or less	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40 or more
Norway (continued)						
1979	25.5	24.4	18.4	16.1	9.9	5.7
1980	25.6	24.9	17.8	15.6	10.4	5.7
1981	26.1	23.8	18.6	15.4	10.9	5.2
1982	24.6	24.9	17.6	15.3	12.4	5.2
1983	24.4	25.6	18.0	14.9	11.7	5.3
1984	24.2	26.4	18.4	14.4	11.6	4.9
1985	24.2	27.6	19.0	14.1	10.8	4.4
1986	24.2	27.9	19.2	13.8	10.2	4.7
1987	23.3	30.1	18.2	14.0	9.8	4.6
Scotland[6]						
1976	29.7	24.7	16.9	12.3	10.7	5.7
1977	29.2	25.7	17.0	12.9	9.5	5.7
1978	28.5	26.3	16.6	14.1	9.6	4.9
1979	27.2	27.7	16.3	14.0	9.9	4.9
1980	29.7	29.0	16.1	12.4	8.6	4.2
1981	29.2	28.8	16.7	12.9	8.5	3.9
1982	29.9	30.0	16.2	11.6	8.8	3.5
1983	29.1	30.6	17.4	11.3	8.3	3.3
1984	30.7	30.6	17.0	10.5	8.2	3.1
1985	30.1	31.3	17.7	10.7	7.4	2.8
1986	28.9	31.5	18.4	11.1	7.4	2.7
1987	28.1	31.9	18.6	11.6	7.2	2.7
Singapore						
1970	1.8	10.5	17.2	29.5	24.2	16.8
1971	2.9	12.5	19.0	29.7	22.3	13.6
1972	2.7	13.8	19.9	29.4	22.1	12.1
1973	3.5	17.6	23.7	25.3	18.8	11.1
1974	6.1	19.9	24.6	22.4	17.6	9.4
1975	8.3	25.0	25.5	18.6	14.2	8.4
1976	7.5	26.1	27.3	17.3	13.6	8.2
1977	8.1	27.6	27.5	17.9	11.9	7.0
1978	8.3	28.4	28.0	17.9	11.0	6.4
1979	8.2	29.9	27.4	18.7	9.8	6.0
1980	8.8	28.4	27.8	20.4	9.2	5.4
1981	8.1	28.5	28.6	20.6	9.1	5.2
1982	7.8	27.7	29.2	21.0	9.6	4.7
1983	8.0	27.4	29.0	20.6	10.5	4.4
1984	9.8	28.3	28.0	20.3	10.1	3.5
1985	9.2	28.2	28.6	20.1	10.7	3.0
1986	7.8	26.8	28.3	21.8	12.1	3.2
1987	8.6	26.7	27.7	21.2	12.0	3.8
South Africa						
1981-82	23.7	18.9	20.4	15.1	13.4	8.5

Table 4. (Continued)

Area, year and characteristic	19 or less	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40 or more
Sweden						
1956-60	9.2	13.2	20.7	23.2	21.6	12.1
1961-65	15.8	17.9	19.2	18.8	16.8	11.5
1966-70	21.3	23.0	18.0	15.5	13.6	8.6
1971	23.4	24.3	20.0	14.6	11.2	6.5
1972	23.5	24.3	21.3	14.5	10.9	5.5
1973	23.5	24.3	21.6	14.8	10.4	5.4
1974	24.5	23.0	21.9	15.4	10.2	5.0
1975	23.8	22.9	21.2	16.1	10.5	5.5
1976	22.9	22.6	20.3	17.6	11.0	5.6
1977	21.6	22.5	20.8	18.0	11.1	6.0
1978	19.6	21.9	19.8	19.6	12.8	6.3
1979	17.5	21.6	19.3	19.7	14.5	7.4
1980	17.7	22.3	18.1	19.2	15.2	7.5
1981	18.1	22.3	18.4	18.4	15.7	7.1
1982	17.7	22.7	18.5	17.7	15.8	7.6
1983	17.1	22.7	18.6	17.6	16.2	7.8
1984	16.8	23.8	18.3	16.9	16.1	8.1
1985	16.7	25.1	18.7	15.8	15.5	8.3
1986	16.5	26.4	19.6	15.5	14.1	7.8
1987	17.1	26.9	19.3	15.4	13.8	7.5
Tunisia						
1974	1.6	13.8	23.7	25.4	23.3	12.2
1975	1.7	15.0	24.8	24.4	23.2	10.9
1976	2.1	16.4	25.6	23.4	21.9	10.6
1977	1.8	16.6	25.0	25.1	21.0	10.5
1978	2.5	16.5	25.2	25.3	20.0	10.5
United States						
Reported to the CDC						
1972	32.6	32.5	17.1	9.8	5.7	2.3
1973	32.7	32.0	17.7	9.9	5.5	2.2
1974	32.7	31.7	18.1	10.0	5.4	2.1
1975	33.1	31.9	18.3	9.7	5.0	2.0
1976	32.1	33.3	18.7	9.3	4.8	1.8
1977	30.8	34.5	18.7	9.5	4.7	1.8
1978	30.0	35.0	18.9	9.7	4.8	1.6
1979	30.0	35.4	19.1	9.6	4.5	1.4
1980	29.2	35.5	19.6	9.9	4.4	1.4
1981	28.0	35.3	20.1	10.6	4.5	1.5
1982	27.1	35.1	20.8	10.7	4.8	1.5
1983	27.0	34.9	20.8	10.8	5.0	1.5
1984	26.4	35.3	20.9	11.0	5.1	1.4
1985	26.3	34.7	21.0	11.2	5.4	1.4
Estimated by the AGI[7]						
1973	32.8	32.3	17.4	9.7	5.5	2.3
1974	32.5	31.9	18.1	10.0	5.4	2.1

Table 4. (Continued)

Area, year and characteristic	19 or less	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40 or more
United States (continued)						
1975	32.9	32.1	18.2	9.7	5.1	2.0
1976	32.1	33.3	18.7	9.3	4.8	1.8
1977	31.3	34.2	18.7	9.4	4.7	1.7
1978	30.8	34.7	18.9	9.5	4.6	1.5
1979	30.8	35.1	19.0	9.5	4.3	1.3
1980	29.6	35.4	19.6	9.8	4.3	1.3
1981	28.5	35.2	20.0	10.6	4.4	1.3
1982	27.5	35.0	20.7	10.7	4.7	1.4
1983	27.2	34.8	20.8	10.9	5.0	1.3
1984	26.4	34.9	21.1	11.1	5.2	1.3
1985	26.2	34.5	21.2	11.4	5.4	1.3

Note: For sources, see Table 2.

1. Women of unknown age distributed pro rata.
2. Residents only.
3. Age attained during the year. This averages one-half year older than age in completed years at time of abortion. For example, adjustment to age in completed years would increase the percentage of abortions obtained by women under age 20 in France in 1980 from 12.9 percent to 15.5 percent.
4. This temporary rise has been interpreted as a response to a medical policy, subsequently abandoned, disallowing prescription of oral contraceptives for teenagers (A. Klinger, Personal communication, 1980).
5. Sample surveys have found that the characteristics (other than period of gestation) of women obtaining hospital abortions are similar to those of women obtaining abortions in clinics (B. Kolkman-Koelink and E. Ketting, Abortus Provocatus in het Ziekenhuis, Zeist: Nederlands Instituut voor Sociaal Sexuologisch Onderzoek, 1980). Women obtaining hospital abortions are therefore distributed according to the characteristics derived from clinic data for 1978-1984. For 1985-1986, data are available for women having hospital abortions.
6. Including residents of Scotland obtaining abortions in England and Wales.
7. Adjusted for changes from year to year in the states reporting to the CDC.

Table 5. Legal abortion rate by age of woman at termination and total abortion rate, per 1,000 women: Selected areas and years

Area and year	19 or less[1]	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40 or more[2]	Total abortion rate
Australia							
1985	17.8	26.0	19.6	14.3	8.7	3.3	448
1986	18.1	26.8	21.3	15.4	9.4	3.4	472
1987	17.8	26.6	21.7	15.2	9.5	3.6	472
1988	18.5	26.5	22.1	16.4	9.7	3.8	484
Canada							
1974	13.6	14.1	9.7	7.1	5.2	2.3	260
1975	13.7	13.8	10.0	6.8	4.9	2.4	258
1976	14.6	15.1	10.9	7.4	5.0	2.5	278
1977	15.3	15.9	11.2	7.5	4.9	2.4	286
1978	16.3	17.2	11.9	7.8	5.0	2.4	303
1979	17.0	18.1	12.2	7.9	4.8	2.1	311
1980	16.9	18.2	12.1	7.9	4.6	2.1	308
1981	16.3	18.0	11.9	7.7	4.4	1.9	301
1982	16.2	18.5	12.0	7.9	4.5	1.9	305
1983	14.7	17.3	11.2	7.5	4.4	1.7	284
1984	14.7	17.6	11.5	7.5	4.5	1.7	288
1985	14.9	17.8	11.5	7.5	4.4	1.7	289
1986	15.0	18.2	11.6	7.8	4.5	1.6	294
1987	15.2	18.5	12.0	7.8	4.6	1.6	299
Czechoslovakia							
1959-63	8.9	30.9	46.1	45.5	33.4	15.2	900
1964-68	9.9	37.5	46.8	43.0	30.5	11.6	896
1969-73	12.5	39.8	48.0	42.9	30.0	11.1	921
1974	11.0	32.3	39.8	36.3	26.8	10.2	782
1975	11.2	31.5	38.0	34.1	25.8	10.1	754
1976	10.8	32.0	39.2	36.6	26.3	10.2	776
1977	9.6	32.1	42.1	38.9	27.8	11.0	808
1978	10.0	34.3	43.3	40.1	27.5	10.5	828
1979	10.6	34.6	44.5	39.4	27.8	10.5	837
1980	10.8	37.2	47.2	41.7	28.6	11.4	884
1981	11.9	39.4	48.9	42.7	28.5	11.1	913
1982	12.7	39.6	50.9	44.5	30.2	11.8	949
1983	13.6	40.5	51.2	44.1	30.5	11.8	959
1984	15.0	44.3	52.5	45.8	30.9	12.5	1,005
1985	15.4	47.3	55.9	47.5	32.1	12.9	1,056
1986	16.3	49.8	58.0	49.2	33.5	13.4	1,102
1987	22.5	68.4	73.1	60.2	39.4	16.3	1,400
Denmark							
1963	1.6	4.8	6.6	6.0	4.3	2.6	130
1964	1.9	5.3	7.4	6.8	4.8	2.9	146
1965	2.1	5.8	8.2	7.4	6.1	3.4	165
1966	2.5	6.4	8.6	7.9	6.9	3.8	179
1967	4.4	6.4	7.8	8.5	7.9	4.4	197
1968	4.7	5.7	6.9	7.6	7.6	4.3	184

Table 5. (Continued)

Area and year	19 or less[1]	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40 or more[2]	Total abortion rate
Denmark (continued)							
1969	6.6	6.9	8.2	8.9	8.7	5.3	223
1974	19.9	27.9	29.5	28.9	23.0	12.3	708
1975	25.1	32.5	31.9	30.8	24.3	12.5	786
1976	26.0	31.7	30.1	28.2	22.2	12.1	752
1977	25.5	30.4	28.0	26.5	21.4	10.8	713
1978	24.3	29.0	25.1	23.0	19.0	10.3	654
1979	22.5	29.3	24.8	21.9	18.1	10.0	633
1980	20.9	30.1	24.6	20.5	17.5	10.0	618
1981	20.4	30.1	24.6	21.1	16.5	9.8	613
1982	18.2	28.8	23.5	20.1	15.2	9.1	575
1983	17.6	28.7	23.2	18.6	14.5	8.3	554
1984	17.4	29.2	22.7	18.3	14.5	8.1	551
1985	16.3	28.8	22.3	17.4	13.3	7.5	528
1986	16.1	28.8	23.0	18.0	13.3	6.7	530
1987	15.7	29.9	24.8	18.8	13.5	6.8	548
England and Wales[3]							
1969	5.6	6.9	5.9	5.5	4.5	2.1	152
1970	9.4	10.5	8.7	8.2	6.5	3.1	232
1971	12.5	13.2	10.7	10.0	8.0	3.6	290
1972	15.0	15.5	12.1	11.3	9.0	3.9	334
1973	16.2	15.9	12.1	11.3	8.9	4.3	344
1974	16.4	16.0	11.7	10.6	8.4	4.1	336
1975	16.2	15.4	11.2	10.1	7.9	4.0	324
1976	15.6	14.3	10.7	9.5	7.5	3.7	308
1977	15.7	14.7	10.6	9.1	7.4	3.9	307
1978	16.1	16.0	11.8	9.9	8.0	4.0	329
1979	17.3	17.5	12.5	10.4	8.3	4.0	350
1980	18.1	18.8	13.4	10.7	8.5	4.2	368
1981	17.6	19.1	13.3	10.3	8.1	3.9	361
1982	17.5	18.5	13.2	10.1	7.7	3.7	354
1983	17.6	18.0	13.1	10.0	7.3	3.4	347
1984	19.0	19.5	14.0	10.3	7.3	3.3	368
1985	19.8	20.4	14.6	10.4	7.0	3.2	377
1986	19.8	21.9	15.5	10.9	7.0	3.1	391
1987	20.9	23.8	16.4	11.3	7.2	3.0	413
Finland							
1958-62	1.2	5.1	9.2	9.7	8.0	4.9	190
1963-67	1.6	5.2	7.4	8.1	6.5	4.1	164
1968	2.4	6.0	7.8	9.0	7.8	4.9	190
1969	3.9	7.6	9.6	10.5	9.8	7.3	244
1970	8.0	14.0	16.1	17.2	16.3	13.2	424
1974	18.5	28.3	22.9	22.2	19.5	16.8	641
1975	21.2	26.0	22.0	17.6	17.1	15.0	594
1976	20.4	25.0	17.4	16.3	16.3	14.2	548

Table 5. (Continued)

Area and year	19 or less[1]	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40 or more[2]	Total abortion rate
Finland (continued)							
1977	19.6	22.0	16.1	14.5	13.7	12.2	489
1978	19.8	21.4	15.4	13.0	11.7	11.5	464
1979	19.5	20.2	13.6	12.1	10.4	10.7	432
1980	19.4	19.7	12.2	11.0	10.3	9.7	412
1981	17.9	18.3	11.5	10.2	9.9	9.2	385
1982	17.9	18.7	11.0	9.8	9.5	8.2	376
1983	17.1	18.4	10.9	9.3	9.1	7.5	362
1984	16.9	18.7	11.1	9.8	9.4	7.7	368
1985	16.5	19.5	11.8	9.9	9.3	7.8	374
1986	15.2	19.6	11.6	10.2	8.8	7.0	362
1987	15.4	19.0	12.2	9.5	8.2	7.0	356
German Democratic Republic							
1973	19.6	42.4	48.4	41.4	30.0	11.4	966
1974	19.1	35.5	40.9	38.1	28.2	10.3	860
1975	17.3	29.9	34.5	33.6	25.5	11.3	760
1976	16.9	26.2	31.3	31.3	24.4	11.4	708
Hungary							
1957-61	21.2	96.0	118.5	93.5	60.2	24.1	2,068
1962-66	31.3	117.1	138.7	1.7	64.0	22.9	2,428
1967-71	36.9	128.7	144.2	116.9	72.6	24.7	2,620
1972	56.6[4]	114.8	113.9	96.3	64.5	19.4	2,328
1973	39.1	100.4	108.0	97.2	70.1	28.8	2,218
1974	26.6	52.5	54.6	55.8	50.1	22.9	1,312
1975	26.5	50.0	51.6	51.7	47.1	21.8	1,244
1976	26.6	48.5	49.8	50.0	44.8	21.1	1,204
1977	27.8	45.8	47.5	47.2	41.9	20.6	1,154
1978	27.3	41.8	45.0	45.0	39.0	19.1	1,086
1979	26.7	39.9	43.8	43.6	37.5	19.3	1,054
1980	26.5	39.0	44.7	45.3	37.9	19.8	1,066
1981	26.0	38.0	42.6	44.1	36.4	19.7	1,034
1982	26.4	38.9	42.4	43.2	37.9	19.6	1,042
1983	26.2	39.8	40.7	43.9	38.6	19.6	1,044
1984	27.7	43.6	43.1	45.5	38.9	20.6	1,098
1985	27.0	43.2	43.4	44.4	40.6	20.9	1,098
1986	27.1	44.1	45.2	45.1	41.7	21.1	1,121
1987	26.1	45.0	46.6	46.5	41.3	22.1	1,137
Netherlands[3,5]							
1978	4.5	5.9	5.6	5.4	4.8	3.0	146
1979	4.6	6.6	6.5	5.7	5.0	2.5	154
1980	5.3	8.5	7.6	6.6	5.0	2.7	179
1981	5.8	9.2	8.1	6.8	5.2	2.5	188
1982	5.6	9.0	7.8	6.6	4.9	2.6	183
1983	5.3	8.6	7.2	6.1	4.5	2.2	170
1984	4.7	8.0	7.1	6.0	4.4	2.0	161
1985	4.3	6.9	6.4	5.6	4.3	2.1	148

Table 5. (Continued)

Area and year	19 or less[1]	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40 or more[2]	Total abortion rate
Netherlands[3,5] (continued)							
1986	4.2	7.4	6.7	6.2	4.4	2.2	155
New Zealand							
1976	10.1	10.2	6.6	5.6	4.1	2.2	194
1977	11.9	11.5	7.7	6.1	4.6	2.3	220
1978	3.8	3.7	3.2	2.8	2.3	1.9	88
1979	6.6	7.0	5.8	4.6	3.6	2.5	150
1980	10.8	13.1	9.7	6.7	4.7	2.7	238
1981	12.7	15.0	10.5	7.9	4.8	2.5	267
1982	13.1	15.2	10.5	7.5	4.6	2.5	267
1983	13.3	15.9	11.0	7.5	4.3	2.4	272
1984	12.2	15.5	11.6	8.1	5.2	1.9	272
1985	11.7	15.1	11.5	7.7	5.0	1.8	264
1986	12.4	17.3	13.0	8.9	5.9	2.1	298
1987	13.2	18.3	14.9	10.1	5.5	2.6	323
Norway							
1976	22.8	24.2	19.0	17.5	15.5	10.0	545
1977	25.5	24.9	19.1	17.6	15.9	10.2	566
1978	25.4	23.3	18.1	16.0	13.8	9.5	530
1979	24.4	23.4	18.1	15.3	12.3	8.5	510
1980	22.6	22.3	16.3	13.8	11.4	7.7	470
1981	23.1	21.9	17.0	14.4	10.8	7.0	471
1982	20.9	22.2	15.6	14.0	11.4	6.6	454
1983	20.7	23.1	16.1	13.8	10.6	6.4	454
1984	21.0	24.4	17.0	13.7	10.7	6.0	464
1985	21.6	26.1	18.1	13.8	10.3	5.2	475
1986	23.0	27.5	19.4	14.1	10.4	5.4	500
1987	22.1	29.0	18.3	14.2	10.2	4.9	493
Scotland[6]							
1976	11.5	10.8	7.4	6.5	5.8	3.1	226
1977	12.5	11.1	7.7	6.3	5.2	3.1	230
1978	11.1	11.5	7.9	6.9	5.4	2.8	228
1979	10.9	12.4	8.1	7.0	5.8	2.9	236
1980	12.1	13.1	8.2	6.2	5.1	2.6	236
1981	13.0	14.1	9.5	7.0	5.5	2.6	259
1982	12.5	13.4	8.4	6.2	4.9	2.2	238
1983	12.2	13.4	8.8	6.1	4.5	2.1	236
1984	14.0	14.1	9.0	6.1	4.6	2.0	250
1985	14.2	14.2	9.2	6.2	4.1	1.8	249
1986	14.5	15.1	9.8	6.7	4.2	1.9	261
1987	14.0	14.9	9.5	6.7	4.2	1.6	255
Singapore							
1970	0.3	2.0	5.1	8.6	8.7	7.0	158
1971	0.8	3.8	9.6	14.0	13.0	9.1	252
1972	0.7	4.3	9.4	14.3	13.2	8.2	251

Table 5. (Continued)

Area and year	19 or less[1]	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40 or more[2]	Total abortion rate
Singapore (continued)							
1973	1.4	8.2	15.3	18.6	16.5	11.3	356
1974	3.2	12.3	19.7	23.0	19.7	13.0	454
1975	7.6	26.9	32.8	36.3	27.2	19.9	754
1976	8.2	32.6	39.2	41.4	30.1	22.6	870
1977	9.5	35.0	41.1	40.5	27.7	19.9	868
1978	10.3	36.6	42.9	37.9	26.7	18.7	866
1979	10.1	37.0	40.3	35.6	23.9	16.2	816
1980	11.6	36.1	40.7	35.9	25.1	15.1	822
1981	11.2	37.1	41.9	34.8	25.9	14.4	827
1982	11.3	36.6	41.7	35.3	24.5	12.8	811
1983	12.1	36.4	40.3	33.7	24.0	11.9	792
1984	18.1	44.1	44.2	37.5	24.4	11.1	897
1985	18.9	47.8	47.1	38.2	24.5	10.8	936
1986	16.3	45.5	45.1	39.1	25.1	11.0	911
1987	16.7	43.1	40.8	33.8	22.6	10.9	840
Sweden							
1956-60	1.2	2.0	3.1	3.1	2.6	1.5	68
1961-65	2.2	2.9	3.5	3.4	2.8	1.7	82
1966-70	9.0	8.3	7.8	7.9	6.8	3.9	218
1971	16.8	14.8	12.3	11.7	9.8	5.4	354
1972	21.4	19.3	15.9	14.1	12.1	5.8	443
1973	23.2	21.6	17.1	14.8	12.2	6.3	476
1974	28.6	24.9	20.5	17.2	13.8	6.9	560
1975	29.7	27.9	21.3	18.0	14.7	8.2	599
1976	28.5	26.6	20.9	18.4	15.0	8.3	588
1977	26.2	25.8	21.4	17.5	14.1	8.7	568
1978	23.9	25.5	21.2	19.0	15.8	9.0	572
1979	22.7	27.5	23.0	20.7	18.3	11.4	618
1980	22.2	28.5	22.1	20.6	18.2	11.3	614
1981	20.6	27.5	21.7	19.6	16.5	9.9	579
1982	19.8	27.7	21.6	19.0	15.8	9.9	569
1983	17.9	26.1	20.9	18.5	15.2	9.1	539
1984	17.6	26.7	20.4	17.9	15.0	9.1	534
1985	18.0	27.3	20.9	17.2	14.7	8.8	535
1986	19.6	30.0	23.8	18.2	14.8	8.4	574
1987	21.5	31.2	24.6	19.0	15.6	8.2	600
Tunisia							
1977	1.2	12.9	26.6	36.0	30.9	15.8	617
United States[7]							
1973	23.9	26.2	16.4	10.9	7.1	2.9	437
1974	28.2	30.4	19.6	13.0	8.4	3.3	514
1975	32.5	34.3	21.8	14.0	8.9	3.6	576
1976	35.8	39.6	24.1	15.0	9.3	3.7	638
1977	39.0	44.3	26.9	15.7	9.8	3.9	698
1978	41.1	47.2	28.4	16.4	9.8	3.6	732

Table 5. (Continued)

Area and year	19 or less[1]	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40 or more[2]	Total abortion rate
United States[7] (continued)							
1979	43.9	49.9	29.6	16.5	9.4	3.4	764
1980	44.4	51.4	30.8	17.1	9.3	3.5	782
1981	44.8	51.1	31.4	17.7	9.5	3.4	790
1982	44.3	51.2	31.5	17.7	9.3	3.3	787
1983	45.2	51.1	31.1	17.8	9.6	3.1	790
1984	45.0	51.8	30.9	17.8	9.5	2.9	790
1985	45.7	52.3	30.9	17.8	9.7	2.9	797

Note: For sources, see Table 2

1. Per 1,000 women 15-19.
2. Per 1,000 women 40-44.
3. Residents only.
4. See footnote 4 to Table 4.
5. See footnote 5 to Table 4.
6. Including residents of Scotland obtaining abortions in England.
7. Rates based on numbers of abortions reported to the AGI and age distributions reported to the CDC.

Table 6. Legal abortion ratio per 100 known pregnancies,[1] by age of woman at conception: Selected areas and years

Area and year	19 or less	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40 or more
Australia						
1985	38.0	19.9	11.9	15.1	27.7	50.7
1986	39.1	21.4	12.7	15.8	28.4	48.8
1987	39.6	22.3	13.0	15.3	27.6	49.0
1988	(40.4)	(22.6)	(13.2)	(16.0)	(27.4)	(51.8)
Bulgaria						
1987	(25.6)	(38.0)	(58.2)	(74.6)	(84.7)	(90.6)
Canada						
1975	23.7	10.0	7.0	10.5	22.0	37.2
1976	25.8	11.2	7.9	11.1	23.1	41.7
1977	27.6	12.0	8.1	11.1	23.7	42.8
1978	30.1	13.2	8.4	11.4	25.0	43.9
1979	31.9	14.0	8.6	11.4	24.2	43.3
1980	32.2	14.2	8.6	11.3	23.1	43.4
1981	32.0	14.5	8.6	11.3	21.9	42.3
1982	32.5	15.1	8.8	11.3	21.6	43.6
1983	31.3	14.7	8.2	10.5	20.7	42.5
1984	31.7	15.4	8.3	10.1	20.7	42.3
1985	32.3	16.0	8.4	10.1	20.1	42.1
1986	32.6	16.4	8.6	10.5	20.4	40.4
1987	(33.4)	(16.8)	(8.8)	(10.3)	(19.9)	(39.8)
Czechoslovakia						
1959-63	12.0	13.8	27.6	43.8	57.3	66.9
1964-68	14.0	17.8	29.8	46.1	59.9	69.7
1969-73	15.9	18.2	29.5	46.0	63.7	73.6
1974	13.4	13.2	23.6	40.7	60.6	75.4
1975	13.0	12.8	23.6	41.1	60.9	76.2
1976	12.8	13.4	24.7	42.5	61.5	77.7
1977	11.6	13.5	26.6	44.6	63.8	79.5
1978	12.2	14.3	27.4	46.2	64.7	80.0
1979	13.0	14.9	28.9	47.9	67.6	80.8
1980	14.3	16.6	32.4	52.3	70.3	82.9
1981	15.4	17.0	32.9	53.3	70.6	83.9
1982	15.9	17.3	34.4	54.8	72.0	86.2
1983	16.6	17.5	34.9	54.8	73.3	86.8
1984	18.1	18.4	35.9	55.8	74.4	88.4
1985	18.9	19.8	37.4	56.7	75.0	89.8
1986	19.8	21.3	37.9	58.0	75.8	89.9
1987	(26.1)	(27.5)	(43.3)	(63.2)	(78.9)	(91.7)
Denmark						
1963	2.4	2.7	4.1	6.9	11.2	22.9
1964	2.8	3.0	4.7	8.0	12.6	25.9
1965	3.0	3.3	5.1	8.5	15.7	30.7
1966	3.5	3.7	5.6	9.5	18.6	35.7
1967	6.1	4.1	5.7	11.5	23.1	43.1

Table 6. (Continued)

Area and year	19 or less	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40 or more
Denmark (continued)						
1968	7.1	4.1	5.3	11.1	24.5	46.5
1969	10.7	5.0	6.3	13.0	28.2	53.1
1974	34.4	16.3	19.0	34.3	59.9	80.6
1975	40.7	19.0	20.6	36.4	63.1	81.6
1976	44.6	20.2	21.1	36.3	62.7	82.9
1977	45.2	19.8	19.5	35.3	62.1	83.4
1978	46.2	19.5	17.7	32.6	58.9	84.1
1979	46.8	20.6	17.9	32.2	57.9	83.9
1980	49.6	22.0	18.7	33.6	58.3	85.0
1981	50.7	23.2	18.4	32.0	56.3	85.7
1982	51.4	23.9	17.9	30.3	55.1	84.9
1983	52.6	24.6	17.4	27.3	52.7	83.1
1984	52.8	25.4	16.6	25.6	50.9	80.4
1985	51.5	25.3	15.8	23.1	47.4	75.1
1986	51.2	25.9	15.9	22.5	45.0	72.6
1987	(50.7)	(27.4)	(16.9)	(23.0)	(44.0)	(74.4)
England and Wales[2]						
1969	7.3	4.4	3.5	8.1	12.4	20.8
1970	11.2	6.4	5.6	10.4	17.8	28.5
1971	15.3	8.5	7.2	13.5	23.1	35.1
1972	18.8	10.2	8.6	16.1	27.5	41.7
1973	21.4	11.0	9.1	16.9	30.6	45.7
1974	24.9	11.1	8.7	17.5	32.1	47.8
1975	26.7	11.2	8.8	17.0	33.0	49.2
1976	28.2	11.2	8.8	15.7	33.8	49.8
1977	29.0	11.3	8.5	14.5	33.6	50.9
1978	28.6	11.6	8.6	14.2	33.1	50.5
1979	30.0	12.3	8.8	14.2	32.8	50.5
1980	31.9	13.4	9.4	14.7	32.7	51.6
1981	32.5	14.2	9.5	14.7	30.7	51.1
1982	32.9	14.4	9.6	14.1	28.7	50.8
1983	33.3	14.4	9.5	13.6	27.8	48.9
1984	34.0	15.7	9.9	13.4	26.7	47.6
1985	34.1	16.6	10.3	13.1	25.8	46.7
1986	33.9	17.8	11.0	13.2	25.5	45.2
1987	(34.6)	(19.0)	(11.6)	(13.4)	(24.7)	(44.2)
Finland						
1958-62	2.6	3.2	5.9	9.3	12.6	17.1
1963-67	3.4	3.6	5.4	8.9	12.9	19.1
1968	4.9	4.9	6.9	12.0	19.4	28.7
1969	7.1	6.4	8.8	14.8	25.1	44.4
1974	33.8	20.3	17.6	31.0	48.6	77.4
1975	37.2	18.8	16.6	24.3	44.5	75.7
1976	37.7	18.6	13.5	21.6	43.8	74.6
1977	38.8	17.4	12.8	19.2	39.6	71.7

Table 6. (Continued)

Area and year	19 or less	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40 or more
Finland (continued)						
1978	40.9	17.1	12.2	17.2	35.3	69.1
1979	42.2	16.6	10.9	16.4	32.2	66.8
1980	43.7	16.6	9.6	15.3	30.7	65.9
1981	42.7	15.4	8.7	13.9	27.9	64.5
1982	43.4	15.5	8.1	12.7	25.4	62.1
1983	43.7	16.0	8.0	11.7	24.0	61.2
1984	44.9	17.1	8.3	12.3	24.7	61.7
1985	46.5	18.8	8.8	12.4	25.7	61.1
1986	(44.9)	(19.3)	(8.6)	(12.7)	(25.1)	(58.1)
German Democratic Republic						
1973	21.0	24.1	47.0	61.8	76.8	87.5
1974	20.2	21.0	42.2	61.5	77.5	88.2
1975	18.8	17.5	35.9	59.8	76.5	88.3
Hungary						
1957-61	24.8	38.9	54.3	65.7	73.2	77.1
1962-66	35.1	45.5	59.7	71.8	78.7	82.9
1967-71	36.0	45.6	58.7	71.4	81.5	86.2
1972	45.6[3]	42.3	54.6	69.6	81.0	84.7
1973	35.4	37.9	51.4	67.9	81.9	89.4
1974	23.6	21.7	30.8	50.8	74.5	86.0
1975	23.3	21.9	31.1	51.6	74.9	87.0
1976	22.8	22.0	32.1	53.1	75.0	87.0
1977	23.3	21.5	32.5	53.0	75.1	87.2
1978	23.2	20.6	32.3	54.4	75.2	87.7
1979	23.4	20.3	32.3	55.8	75.7	88.5
1980	24.3	20.2	32.7	56.9	77.3	89.0
1981	25.6	20.9	32.6	57.3	78.0	89.6
1982	26.9	21.5	33.4	57.8	79.1	90.0
1983	27.8	21.8	33.2	57.2	79.6	90.4
1984	29.9	22.7	33.2	56.4	79.2	91.0
1985	29.7	21.9	31.5	53.9	77.9	91.0
1986	31.1	22.7	32.1	54.2	78.0	91.0
1987	(30.7)	(23.3)	(32.1)	(54.6)	(77.8)	(91.2)
Netherlands[2,4]						
1981	29.9	9.9	5.6	10.7	27.4	43.8
1982	29.8	10.1	5.6	10.4	26.4	45.9
1983	30.4	10.0	5.2	9.0	24.1	43.9
1984	29.0	9.8	5.1	8.3	23.4	41.5
1985	27.9	8.8	4.5	7.0	22.0	41.4
1986	28.7	9.9	4.7	7.2	21.1	41.5
New Zealand						
1976	13.9	6.0	4.4	8.6	17.7	28.3
1977	17.0	6.9	5.1	9.6	20.6	30.1
1978	6.6	2.5	2.2	4.5	11.8	29.1
1979	11.7	4.8	3.9	7.1	17.5	37.2

Table 6. (Continued)

Area and year	19 or less	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40 or more
New Zealand (continued)						
1980	18.4	8.7	6.3	10.0	22.2	40.7
1981	21.9	10.4	6.8	11.6	22.5	40.2
1982	23.5	10.9	6.8	10.6	21.4	40.4
1983	24.7	11.8	7.1	10.3	19.7	41.0
1984	23.8	11.9	7.4	10.5	22.3	36.4
1985	23.2	11.9	7.3	9.6	21.2	35.4
1986	24.3	13.4	8.2	10.2	22.8	37.8
1987	(24.9)	(13.8)	(9.2)	(10.9)	(20.6)	(42.9)
Norway						
1976	33.6	15.8	14.4	24.0	46.5	71.8
1977	38.5	16.9	14.4	24.4	48.5	73.1
1978	39.5	15.9	13.3	22.3	43.8	72.9
1979	40.3	16.4	13.4	21.9	40.9	72.5
1980	40.0	16.0	12.1	20.2	38.7	71.6
1981	42.1	15.9	12.6	20.2	37.7	71.6
1982	41.9	16.7	11.6	19.3	38.6	72.0
1983	43.3	17.9	11.9	18.7	36.8	70.4
1984	44.7	18.9	12.1	18.3	36.9	66.1
1985	46.1	20.0	12.6	17.7	36.5	61.9
1986	47.8	21.1	13.1	17.1	36.3	62.6
1987	(47.1)	(22.3)	(12.2)	(16.7)	(34.2)	(61.0)
Scotland[5]						
1976	21.3	8.3	6.1	11.6	28.0	46.4
1977	21.1	8.6	6.2	10.8	26.5	48.1
1978	20.8	8.7	5.9	10.9	25.7	46.5
1979	20.7	9.3	5.9	10.7	26.4	47.5
1980	22.7	9 7	6.0	9.6	24.0	45.4
1981	24.8	10.8	7.1	11.3	24.5	47.1
1982	24.6	10.7	6.5	9.9	22.6	44.0
1983	25.1	11.3	6.9	9.8	21.4	43.5
1984	27.0	11.9	6.9	9.4	21.6	43.6
1985	26.5	12.2	7.0	9.2	19.7	41.2
1986	27.1	13.3	7.6	9.6	20.7	41.2
1987	(26.0)	(13.2)	(7.4)	(9.5)	(20.0)	(39.3)
Singapore						
1970	0.8	1.5	2.5	6.3	12.0	22.7
1971	2.0	2.7	4.3	10.0	17.8	30.6
1972	2.2	3.8	4.4	10.6	19.3	30.8
1973	4.0	5.9	7.7	15.2	26.8	43.9
1974	10.8	9.2	10.6	21.9	36.4	55.8
1975	24.4	18.6	17.0	31.3	47.1	72.1
1976	27.5	22.5	20.7	33.4	52.8	78.2
1977	33.9	26.2	22.8	34.2	55.4	79.2
1978	36.5	27.3	23.0	31.7	56.0	78.0
1979	36.4	28.5	22.1	30.4	54.6	75.2
1980	39.6	28.8	22.8	32.2	55.1	74.3

Table 6. (Continued)

Area and year	19 or less	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40 or more
Singapore (continued)						
1981	40.3	30.1	23.9	32.6	52.7	76.4
1982	41.1	30.3	23.9	32.2	49.5	78.7
1983	45.3	32.6	24.8	32.1	49.3	80.0
1984	54.6	36.5	25.7	32.4	47.3	78.5
1985	57.4	39.6	28.1	33.6	49.0	78.9
1986	57.4	40.9	28.2	33.9	50.4	75.2
1987	(57.8)	(38.0)	(24.2)	(28.2)	(45.5)	(73.1)
Sweden						
1956-60	2.2	1.5	2.3	3.8	6.5	11.7
1961-65	3.5	2.0	2.4	4.0	7.4	15.3
1966-70	13.4	6.2	5.8	10.5	20.4	38.2
1971	23.9	10.5	9.1	16.0	30.8	53.0
1972	29.4	13.3	11.6	18.8	36.5	57.8
1973	31.8	14.7	12.5	19.5	37.7	62.3
1974	40.9	16.2	14.5	23.0	43.9	67.7
1975	44.8	18.3	15.7	24.1	47.8	73.2
1976	46.4	18.8	15.6	25.1	48.2	73.7
1977	46.9	19.0	16.0	24.1	45.8	75.0
1978	47.0	19.3	15.4	24.7	45.6	74.6
1979	47.8	20.6	16.0	25.2	47.4	78.3
1980	49.7	21.9	15.6	24.8	47.2	78.7
1981	50.5	21.9	15.4	23.3	44.7	76.1
1982	51.4	22.5	15.2	22.3	42.6	75.7
1983	50.5	21.9	14.6	21.4	41.4	74.4
1984	51.6	22.2	13.6	19.4	38.3	69.1
1985	51.0	22.4	13.5	17.8	36.5	67.8
1986	(52.3)	(24.2)	(14.8)	(18.3)	(35.8)	(67.1)
United States[6]						
1973	25.6	17.6	13.2	18.7	28.3	39.7
1974	29.0	20.0	15.4	21.7	32.8	44.4
1975	33.4	22.8	17.2	23.5	35.4	48.6
1976	35.8	25.0	18.6	23.1	36.6	50.2
1977	38.4	27.6	20.2	23.7	38.5	52.5
1978	39.6	28.7	20.8	23.5	38.6	51.6
1979	40.7	29.4	21.1	23.0	37.3	50.4
1980	41.2	30.1	21.8	23.3	37.2	51.7
1981	41.2	30.4	22.0	23.9	35.7	51.3
1982	41.2	30.6	22.3	23.2	34.2	51.4
1983	42.3	31.4	22.5	23.0	34.2	51.4
1984	41.8	31.3	22.0	22.1	32.8	49.4
1985	42.1	31.5	22.0	21.8	32.2	49.4

Note: For sources, see Table 2.

1. Known pregnancies are defined as legal abortions plus live births six months later. Ratios in parentheses are based on live births during the same year, not six months later.

Table 6. (Continued)

2. Residents only.
3. See footnote 4 to Table 4.
4. See footnote 5 to Table 4.
5. Including residents of Scotland obtaining abortions in England.
6. Ratios based on numbers of abortions reported to the AGI and age distributions reported to the CDC.

Table 8. Percentage distribution of women who obtain legal abortions, by parity:[1] Selected areas and years

Area and year	Parity					
	0	1	2	3	4	5 or more
Bulgaria[2]						
1987	16.1			83.9		
Canada[3]						
1974	58.0	14.4	14.4	7.4	3.3	2.5
1975	58.5	14.6	14.8	7.1	2.9	2.1
1976	58.9	15.3	15.0	6.5	2.5	1.8
1977	60.3	15.9	14.3	5.9	2.2	1.4
1978	61.2	16.1	14.2	5.6	1.9	1.0
1979	63.1	15.8	13.6	5.0	1.6	0.9
1980	63.6	16.0	13.4	4.8	1.4	0.8
1981	63.3	16.3	13.9	4.5	1.3	0.7
1982	63.1	16.8	13.7	4.5	1.3	0.5
1983	62.2	17.4	14.1	4.5	1.2	0.5
1984	61.1	18.0	14.4	4.6	1.3	0.5
1985	60.6	18.3	14.7	4.7	1.2	0.5
1986	59.5	19.2	15.1	4.6	1.2	0.5
1987	58.4	19.9	15.2	4.9	1.2	0.4
Czechoslovakia[2]						
1965-69	13.5	18.9	33.1	20.4	7.5	6.7
1970-74	16.2	20.3	37.7	16.8	5.2	3.8
1975	15.5	17.0	41.4	17.8	5.0	3.3
1976	13.9	16.8	42.9	18.4	5.0	3.0
1977	12.7	16.5	44.5	18.8	4.8	2.7
1978	11.6	15.8	46.1	19.5	4.5	2.5
1979	11.4	15.7	46.9	19.3	4.5	2.2
1980	11.1	15.9	47.5	19.4	4.2	1.9
1981	11.2	16.1	47.8	19.1	4.0	1.8
1982	11.0	16.0	48.4	19.0	3.9	1.7
1983	11.3	16.2	48.5	18.9	3.7	1.5
1984	11.5	17.0	48.2	18.4	3.5	1.4
1985	11.6	17.8	48.4	17.6	3.3	1.3
1986	11.5	18.2	48.3	17.5	3.1	1.3
1987	12.4	19.9	47.8	15.8	2.9	1.1
Denmark[4]						
1974	28.6	16.3	28.8	16.7	6.8	2.8
1975	31.1	16.3	28.1	16.2	5.9	2.4
1976	33.8	16.9	27.1	14.9	5.1	2.2
1977	34.8	17.0	27.6	14.0	4.6	2.0
1978	37.3	17.3	26.7	13.2	3.8	1.7
1979	38.5	17.6	26.6	12.0	3.7	1.6
1980	39.3	18.9	25.9	11.4	3.4	1.1
1981	40.4	18.8	26.4	10.5	2.8	1.1

Table 8. (Continued)

Area and year	Parity 0	1	2	3	4	5 or more
Denmark[4] (continued)						
1982	41.3	19.0	26.3	10.2	2.3	0.9
1983	43.5	19.0	25.4	9.0	2.3	0.8
1984	45.1	19.0	24.8	8.5	1.9	0.7
1985	46.7	18.9	24.0	8.1	1.7	0.6
1986	47.7	19.0	23.5	7.7	1.5	0.6
1987	47.7	19.2	23.3	7.5	1.5	0.7
England and Wales[5,6]						
1968	46.5	10.6	15.2	12.3	7.6	7.8
1969	43.3	10.8	16.6	13.2	7.8	8.3
1970	44.1	10.9	17.1	13.3	7.7	6.9
1971	46.2	11.0	17.4	12.9	6.9	5.6
1972	46.6	11.6	17.9	12.7	6.4	4.8
1973	47.9	11.8	18.9	11.6	5.4	4.4
1974	49.0	12.2	18.7	11.5	5.2	3.4
1975	49.7	12.4	18.8	11.1	5.0	3.0
1976	50.6	12.5	18.9	10.7	4.6	2.7
1977	51.8	12.5	19.0	10.3	4.1	2.3
1978	52.1	13.0	19.1	9.9	3.8	2.1
1979	53.6	12.9	19.0	9.3	3.4	1.8
1980	54.6	12.9	18.6	8.9	3.3	1.7
1981	54.1	13.4	18.9	8.9	3.1	1.6
1982	55.1	13.5	18.6	8.4	2.9	1.5
1983	56.1	13.7	18.0	8.1	2.8	1.4
1984	57.5	13.6	17.5	7.6	2.6	1.2
1985	59.3	13.7	16.5	7.1	2.3	1.1
1986	59.4	14.0	16.2	7.0	2.3	1.0
1987	59.7	14.3	16.0	6.7	2.2	1.1
Finland[3]						
1958-62	17.1	12.5	20.1	18.0	12.8	19.5
1963-67	27.8	12.7	19.6	16.5	10.4	13.1
1968	33.0	13.0	19.8	15.2	8.8	10.2
1969	31.6	13.2	20.1	15.6	9.5	10.0
1970	32.4	14.3	19.1	14.5	10.2	9.5
1973	41.0	16.0	20.5	11.8	6.1	4.6
1974	43.4	16.7	19.8	10.9	6.2	3.0
1975	45.9	16.3	21.3	9.1	5.0	2.4
1976	46.3	17.3	20.5	9.6	4.3	2.0
1977	47.2	17.8	19.5	9.3	4.1	2.1
1978	49.1	17.2	19.5	9.0	3.5	1.7
1979	50.6	17.1	18.8	8.8	3.3	1.4
1980	51.8	16.4	19.2	8.5	2.8	1.3
1981	51.4	16.0	19.8	8.7	3.0	1.1

Table 8. (Continued)

Area and year	Parity 0	1	2	3	4	5 or more
Finland[3] (continued)						
1982	51.9	16.6	19.4	8.8	2.5	0.8
1983	53.0	16.4	19.0	8.3	2.5	0.8
1984	50.7	16.5	20.6	9.1	2.3	0.8
1985	50.4	16.3	20.6	9.3	2.6	0.9
1986	49.9	17.4	20.5	8.8	2.6	0.8
1987	50.1	17.0	20.5	9.3	2.5	0.6
German Federal Republic[4]						
1977	34.6	17.6	23.9	13.1	5.9	4.9
1978	38.3	17.7	23.1	11.6	5.1	4.2
1979	42.8	17.1	21.9	10.4	4.4	3.4
1980	44.2	17.0	21.5	9.9	4.2	3.2
1981	46.1	17.0	21.2	9.1	3.8	2.8
1982	44.8	18.5	21.7	8.9	3.5	2.6
1983	44.9	19.2	21.7	8.6	3.3	2.3
1984	44.8	19.9	21.8	8.4	3.1	2.0
1985	47.6	19.5	20.8	7.6	2.7	1.7
1986	45.3	20.8	21.9	7.8	2.6	1.6
1987	48.0	20.2	20.6	7.4	2.4	1.5
1988	47.4	20.3	20.9	7.5	2.4	1.4
Hungary[4]						
1959-62	13.0	28.5	31.3		27.2	
1963-66	15.6	30.4	31.2		22.8	
1967-70	16.4	33.3	32.1		18.2	
1971	18.6	32.8	33.1	9.1	6.4	
1972	19.5	32.5	33.2	8.8	6.0	
1973	19.8	30.4	33.7	9.6	6.5	
1974	24.2	23.1	33.5	11.6	7.6	
1975	24.2	21.9	35.1	11.8	7.0	
1976	23.4	21.4	35.9	12.4	3.8	3.1
1977	22.8	21.1	36.6	12.8	3.7	3.0
1978	21.9	21.1	37.4	13.0	3.7	2.9
1979	21.0	20.9	38.5	13.3	3.7	2.6
1980	19.8	20.8	39.8	13.4	3.6	2.6
1981	19.7	20.5	40.2	13.5	3.6	2.5
1982	19.1	20.6	40.4	13.7	3.6	2.6
1983	19.1	20.4	40.7	13.8	3.6	2.5
1984	19.6	20.0	40.8	13.6	3.6	2.3
1985	19.4	19.9	41.2	13.8	3.4	2.2
1986	19.3	19.8	41.2	13.9	3.5	2.3
1987	18.9	19.4	41.4	14.3	3.7	2.3
Iceland						
1985-87	44.3	21.7	15.8	11.4	4.8	2.0

Table 8. (Continued)

Area and year	Parity 0	1	2	3	4	5 or more
India						
1972-75[2]	11.1	13.6	22.4	20.9	32.0	
Italy[3,7]						
1983	23.8	21.4	31.8	14.1	8.9	
1984	26.8	20.6	31.9	13.2	7.6	
1985	27.4	20.4	32.1	13.1	7.0	
1986	28.0	19.8	31.5	13.3	7.3	
1987	28.9	19.6	31.7	13.1	6.7	
Netherlands[2,5,8]						
1979	47.6	14.9	20.9	9.2	4.0	3.4
1980	49.6	14.7	21.1	8.5	3.3	2.8
1981	54.1	14.2	19.2	8.0	2.5	2.0
1982	54.8	14.0	18.8	7.9	2.8	1.7
1983	56.5	13.8	17.9	7.7	2.5	1.5
1984	56.6	13.8	18.3	7.3	4.0	
1985	58.2	13.8	18.0	6.5	3.4	
1986	56.1	14.9	18.1	7.3	3.6	
New Zealand[4]						
1978	46.2	11.2	16.7	13.6	6.6	5.7
1979	48.3	12.7	17.1	11.6	5.9	4.4
1980	54.5	13.7	15.6	9.5	3.8	2.9
1981	54.3	13.5	16.2	9.5	4.1	2.4
1982	55.5	14.1	14.8	9.3	3.8	2.4
1983	54.8	15.0	14.6	9.7	3.7	2.2
1984	53.0	15.3	15.5	9.8	3.8	2.6
1985	54.2	15.0	15.7	9.3	3.7	2.1
1986	52.5	16.0	16.4	9.0	3.9	2.1
1987	52.7	15.9	16.4	9.2	3.7	2.2
Norway						
1984	49.3	17.0	30.6		3.1	
1985	51.8	17.2	28.7		2.4	
1986	52.5	17.2	28.0		2.4	
1987	53.4	17.4	27.1		2.2	
Scotland[2]						
1968	30.1	9.0	15.7	15.7	12.6	16.9
1969	33.6	9.7	14.6	16.9	12.0	13.2
1970	35.6	9.1	15.4	16.3	11.7	11.9
1971	35.5	9.5	17.4	16.2	11.7	9.7
1972	37.2	10.9	17.8	16.2	9.4	8.5
1973	40.4	11.5	19.1	14.4	8.6	6.0
1974	40.8	11.8	20.4	14.6	7.5	4.9

Table 8. (Continued)

Area and year	Parity 0	1	2	3	4	5 or more
Scotland[2] (continued)						
1975	43.2	13.0	19.6	13.9	5.9	4.4
1976	46.6	13.2	18.6	12.0	5.9	3.7
1977	47.6	13.1	19.4	11.6	5.2	3.1
1978	48.8	13.5	18.5	11.5	4.6	3.1
1979	48.6	14.2	19.4	11.2	4.2	2.4
1980	51.9	14.4	19.0	9.3	3.4	2.0
1981	52.5	15.0	18.3	9.4	3.3	1.5
1982	54.7	15.0	18.0	7.9	3.0	1.4
1983	55.0	15.1	17.6	8.1	2.8	1.3
1984	56.5	15.7	17.4	7.2	2.1	1.0
1985	58.0	16.0	16.0	6.7	2.3	1.0
1986	57.4	15.6	17.0	6.7	2.4	0.9
1987	58.0	15.7	16.7	6.6	2.0	0.9
Singapore[2]						
1970	0.5	2.7	7.4	16.5	19.5	53.4
1971	0.5	3.2	9.9	19.1	18.0	49.3
1972	1.1	4.7	15.6	19.8	18.6	40.2
1973	4.2	10.6	21.8	20.2	14.8	28.4
1974	7.5	13.3	23.5	18.7	12.7	24.3
1975	20.5	14.4	23.1	15.4	9.8	16.8
1976	24.6	15.8	24.3	14.8	8.2	12.3
1977	26.5	17.8	25.9	13.5	6.9	9.4
1978	29.8	18.6	26.1	12.0	6.1	7.4
1979	30.8	19.1	26.7	12.5	5.3	5.6
1980	33.8	18.5	26.8	12.1	4.8	4.0
1981	36.3	18.3	26.9	11.2	4.1	3.2
1982	37.0	18.7	27.1	11.2	3.6	2.3
1983	38.4	18.4	27.0	10.9	3.2	2.1
1984	39.6	17.8	27.1	10.6	3.3	1.6
1985	39.7	17.9	27.8	10.3	2.9	1.4
1986	38.8	18.0	29.0	10.1	2.7	1.4
1987	40.6	16.3	27.6	11.2	3.0	1.3
Sweden[3]						
1968	35.9	15.8	20.5	14.7	7.9	5.2
1969	37.3	16.6	20.8	13.7	7.2	4.4
1970	38.6	16.8	20.7	13.9	5.2	3.8
1971	40.5	16.8	21.1	12.7	5.8	3.1
1972	41.3	17.3	21.5	12.4	4.9	2.6
1973	41.3	17.7	22.1	12.1	4.5	2.3
1974	43.0	17.1	22.0	11.3	4.8	1.8
1975	40.0	18.7	23.6	11.8	4.0	1.9
1976	40.1	18.2	24.7	11.8	3.6	1.6
1977	39.7	19.0	25.2	11.3	3.4	1.4

Table 8. (Continued)

Area and year	Parity 0	1	2	3	4	5 or more
Sweden[3] (continued)						
1978	40.7	18.3	25.2	11.4	3.1	1.3
1979	39.2	18.3	26.3	11.7	3.3	1.2
1980	39.8	18.2	26.5	11.5	2.9	1.1
1981	41.2	18.2	25.6	11.1	2.9	1.0
1982	42.0	18.0	25.2	11.0	2.7	1.0
1983	40.9	18.1	25.9	11.3	2.9	0.9
1984	41.8	18.5	25.0	11.3	2.5	0.9
1985	43.2	18.1	24.8	10.5	2.5	0.8
1986	44.6	17.9	23.8	10.4	2.5	0.8
1987	45.5	17.5	23.4	10.4	2.5	0.8
Tunisia[2]						
1974	5.6	6.4	11.2	12.6	16.3	47.9
1975	4.3	8.8	11.9	13.3	16.6	45.1
1976	5.4	9.9	13.8	13.9	17.0	40.0
1977	5.9	10.4	14.5	14.2	17.5	37.5
1978	7.1	10.4	15.2	14.7	16.9	35.7
United States[4]						
Reported to the CDC						
1972	49.4	18.2	13.3	8.7	5.0	5.4
1973	48.6	18.8	14.2	8.7	4.8	4.9
1974	47.8	19.6	14.9	8.7	4.5	4.5
1975	47.1	20.2	15.5	8.7	4.3	4.2
1976	47.7	20.7	15.4	8.3	4.1	3.8
1977	53.4	19.1	14.3	7.0	3.3	2.9
1978	56.6	19.2	14.1	5.9	4.2	
1979	58.1	19.1	13.8	5.5	3.5	
1980	58.4	19.4	13.7	5.3	3.2	
1981	58.3	19.7	13.7	5.3	3.0	
1982	57.8	20.3	13.9	5.1	2.9	
1983	57.1	20.7	14.2	5.2	2.8	
1984	57.0	20.9	14.4	5.1	2.6	
1985	56.3	21.6	14.5	5.1	2.5	
1986[9]	55.1	22.1	14.9	5.3	2.6	
1987[9]	53.6	22.8	15.5	5.5	2.6	
Estimated by the AGI[10]						
1973	55.2	15.4	13.9	8.1	3.9	3.5
1974	53.7	17.3	14.5	7.8	3.6	3.1
1975	52.4	18.8	15.1	7.5	3.3	2.9
1976	53.4	19.4	14.9	6.9	2.9	2.5
1977	56.4	18.9	14.2	6.1	2.5	1.9
1978	56.6	19.2	14.1	5.9	2.4	1.8
1979	58.0	19.2	13.8	5.5	2.0	1.5

Table 8. (Continued)

Area and year	Parity 0	1	2	3	4	5 or more
United States[4] (continued)						
1980	57.9	19.6	13.9	5.3	2.0	1.3
1981	57.8	19.8	13.9	5.4	1.8	1.3
1982	57.4	20.4	14.2	5.2	1.8	1.1
1983	56.5	20.9	14.5	5.3	1.8	1.1
1984	55.6	21.5	14.8	5.3	1.7	1.0
1985	54.9	22.0	15.1	5.4	1.7	1.0

Note: For sources, see Table 2.

1. Women of unknown parity distributed pro rata.
2. Surviving children.
3. Prior deliveries.
4. Prior live births.
5. Residents only.
6. For 1968-79 includes prior live births only; after 1979, prior live births and stillbirths.
7. Based on 77% of reported abortions in 1983 and 86% to 96% of reported abortions in 1984-1987.
8. See footnote 5 to Table 4.
9. Preliminary.
10. Adjusted for changes from year to year in the number of states reporting to the CDC. For 1978-85, abortions were apportioned between parity 4 and parity 5 or more according to the percentage distributions shown in NCHS data for 12-13 states.

Table 9. Legal abortion ratio per 100 known pregnancies,[1] by parity:[2] Selected areas and years

Area and year	Parity					
	0	1	2	3	4	5 or more
Canada						
1975	15.9	5.7	13.0	17.8	20.3	14.5
1976	16.8	6.3	14.0	18.6	20.7	16.2
1977	17.7	6.9	14.2	18.7	21.2	15.1
1978	19.0	7.4	14.7	19.1	20.9	13.8
1979	20.0	7.5	14.5	18.0	19.6	14.1
1980	19.9	7.6	14.4	17.4	18.6	13.3
1981	19.6	7.7	14.8	16.3	16.7	11.6
1982	19.8	8.0	14.7	16.4	16.5	10.0
1983	18.6	7.6	14.1	15.5	14.8	9.5
1984	18.7	7.7	14.2	15.6	15.7	9.2
1985	18.8	7.9	14.4	15.6	15.0	9.7
1986	18.9	8.4	14.9	15.5	14.5	8.8
1987	18.9	8.7	15.1	16.5	14.6	8.1
Czechoslovakia						
1965-69	11.2	19.9	55.0	65.5	58.0	47.0
1970	12.6	21.5	57.5	64.5	57.0	42.7
1971	12.7	19.5	55.7	62.2	55.6	41.1
1972	12.2	16.4	51.3	59.2	52.1	36.4
1976	9.2	11.5	47.6	58.8	52.7	39.5
1977	9.0	12.0	49.6	60.7	53.9	40.1
1978	8.8	13.8	51.3	62.7	54.1	40.8
1979	9.1	12.9	53.7	64.1	55.6	41.0
1980	10.2	14.9	58.2	67.4	57.4	40.0
1981	10.7	15.7	59.3	67.7	57.0	40.1
1982	10.8	16.7	61.3	68.8	57.9	40.3
1983	11.1	17.4	62.4	69.3	56.4	38.8
1984	11.7	18.9	63.9	70.3	56.6	38.8
1986	12.8	21.9	67.7	72.6	59.4	42.8
1987	16.9	28.3	73.3	75.7	63.9	45.4
Denmark						
1974	18.2	13.5	41.6	59.2	67.2	60.6
1975	22.0	15.2	45.2	63.3	68.8	62.0
1976	24.8	16.2	46.2	64.1	67.8	60.9
1977	24.7	15.5	46.5	62.9	68.1	61.9
1978	24.6	14.9	44.9	61.5	64.4	59.3
1979	25.3	15.7	45.4	60.6	62.9	58.7
1980	26.9	17.9	46.5	61.5	63.6	52.0
1981	27.5	17.7	47.3	59.4	59.2	53.0
1982	27.6	17.4	47.1	58.0	54.6	50.6
1983	27.5	17.2	45.0	55.3	56.3	44.9

Table 9. (Continued)

Area and year	Parity 0	1	2	3	4	5 or more
Denmark (continued)						
1984	27.7	17.0	43.5	53.0	50.6	40.4
1985	26.8	16.0	40.7	48.9	45.3	36.1
1986	26.7	15.9	40.0	47.1	41.0	35.5
1987	27.3	16.5	40.7	47.2	40.9	38.1
England and Wales[3]						
1969	6.5	2.1	6.3	11.0	14.4	15.6
1970	9.7	3.1	9.7	16.7	21.7	21.4
1971	12.8	3.8	12.7	20.6	25.4	22.7
1972	15.3	4.7	16.3	25.7	30.4	26.4
1973	16.0	5.3	19.1	29.5	34.8	30.7
1974	16.7	5.5	20.1	30.6	35.3	29.8
1975	17.4	5.5	20.6	31.1	35.8	29.2
1976	17.6	5.7	20.7	31.3	35.7	28.9
1977	17.5	5.7	20.5	30.6	34.5	27.2
1978	17.6	6.1	20.0	29.2	32.9	26.1
1979	18.7	6.3	20.0	28.0	31.2	23.8
Finland						
1963-67	4.2	3.0	8.3	13.2	15.5	14.1
1968	5.8	3.9	12.4	19.7	23.3	21.2
1969	7.1	5.3	17.1	27.6	34.5	30.7
1973	22.7	16.6	46.2	60.6	70.4	56.8
1974	22.8	15.8	43.2	57.6	69.4	46.9
1975	22.1	15.2	38.0	51.6	63.1	38.9
1976	21.7	13.0	37.3	50.8	58.4	33.4
1977	21.2	12.2	33.2	47.9	54.3	32.3
1978	21.3	11.2	31.1	45.5	48.5	25.5
1979	21.2	10.7	28.4	42.2	46.6	20.0
1980	21.0	10.0	27.0	39.7	40.1	17.8
1981	20.5	8.9	23.3	34.7	36.6	13.7
1982	21.1	8.6	20.3	29.7	30.1	10.0
1983	21.3	8.3	19.2	26.9	29.5	9.4
1984	21.5	8.9	20.6	28.5	26.0	9.4
1985	22.4	9.2	21.7	29.8	29.6	10.2
1986	21.9	9.5	21.3	28.3	29.6	8.7
Hungary						
1959-62	24.6	52.8	75.9	——	72.8	——
1963-66	29.7	56.7	81.5		75.3	
1967-70	28.2	53.9	81.9		74.8	
1971	30.5	53.1	82.8	78.3	——	64.4 ——
1972	31.1	52.2	81.8	77.8		63.8
1973	30.3	46.1	77.5	75.9		63.4

Table 9. (Continued)

Area and year	Parity 0	1	2	3	4	5 or more
Hungary (continued)						
1974	22.1	23.4	61.8	66.6	53.6	
1975	21.9	22.3	63.2	67.7	54.5	
1976	21.2	22.3	64.2	69.5	62.8	48.4
1977	20.7	21.8	64.8	70.6	63.1	48.9
1978	19.7	21.7	65.6	71.1	62.8	49.4
1979	19.4	22.0	66.6	71.7	62.1	48.4
1980	19.6	22.5	67.5	72.2	63.0	50.3
1981	20.1	23.4	67.5	72.2	63.8	50.7
1982	20.4	24.6	69.1	73.2	65.3	53.3
1983	21.2	25.5	70.4	74.3	66.3	53.9
1984	21.9	25.7	70.4	73.4	64.0	53.1
1985	21.6	24.9	68.8	71.6	62.2	50.1
1986	22.6	25.7	69.2	71.9	63.4	51.9
1987	22.4	25.9	69.6	72.5	64.2	52.4
Netherlands						
1984	11.9	4.0	12.4	15.1		
1985	11.1	3.5	10.9	12.1		
1986	11.2	3.9	11.4	13.8		
Norway						
1984	24.2	11.8	30.0			
1985	25.0	12.3	29.0			
1986	25.9	12.5	29.5			
1987	26.0	12.3	28.3			
Singapore						
1970	0.1	0.5	1.8	6.3	10.2	14.2
1971	0.1	0.9	3.8	11.7	16.5	22.1
1972	0.1	1.3	6.2	12.7	19.4	21.6
1973	1.3	4.4	13.6	20.8	27.1	29.4
1974	3.3	7.2	20.1	29.4	37.4	43.2
1975	14.5	12.7	30.9	42.5	53.3	59.8
1976	18.4	15.8	35.9	48.1	59.0	64.7
1977	21.3	19.1	40.5	50.4	62.0	67.1
1978	23.3	19.3	40.5	49.7	61.9	68.1
1979	26.0	19.7	43.3	53.3	59.7	60.4
1980	25.1	19.0	43.6	53.8	61.8	
1981	26.9	19.4	45.1	53.9	60.0	
1982	27.0	19.5	45.7	54.9	57.0	
1983	29.2	19.7	47.6	56.6	56.8	
1984	32.0	20.1	50.1	59.7	61.8	57.8
1985	33.7	22.2	53.1	62.4	62.1	58.7
1986	34.5	22.2	52.5	62.1	62.4	59.7
1987	30.9	16.1	43.5	57.8	59.5	50.8

Table 9. (Continued)

Area and year	Parity 0	1	2	3	4	5 or more
Sweden						
1976	23.5	13.5	38.9	55.2	58.3	50.5
1977	23.8	13.8	38.4	53.1	56.2	45.8
1978	24.9	13.6	36.8	51.0	52.0	44.2
1979	25.3	14.7	38.1	51.5	53.0	45.0
1981	26.3	14.9	36.3	49.4	49.7	41.8
1982	26.7	14.7	35.3	47.9	48.1	39.3
1983	25.1	14.1	34.5	46.3	48.7	34.5
1984	24.8	14.1	32.0	43.0	39.8	32.8
1985	24.4	13.7	31.1	40.1	38.0	31.4
1986	25.5	14.2	31.3	41.0	37.9	31.3
United States[4]						
1973	24.0	10.6	19.1	23.5	23.6	18.4
1974	26.4	13.3	22.5	27.4	27.2	21.4
1975	29.1	16.3	25.7	29.7	29.6	24.9
1976	31.3	17.8	26.7	30.1	29.7	25.7
1977	34.8	19.0	27.4	29.7	29.8	24.6
1978	35.5	19.8	27.8	29.9	30.1	25.2
1979	36.2	20.1	27.8	28.9	28.1	23.2
1980	36.6	20.8	28.4	28.8	27.4	22.4
1981	36.8	20.8	28.4	29.0	27.1	22.0
1982	36.6	21.1	28.4	28.1	26.5	20.2
1983	36.9	21.7	29.1	28.7	26.8	20.7
1984	36.0	21.5	28.8	28.1	25.9	20.3
1985	35.8	21.9	28.8	28.1	25.2	20.0

Note: For sources, see Table 2.

1. Known pregnancies are defined as legal abortions plus live births six months later.
2. Parity refers to prior live births, prior deliveries or surviving children, depending on the country. See footnotes to Table 8.
3. Residents only.
4. Ratios are based on numbers of abortions reported to the AGI and parity distributions reported to the CDC. See Note 10 to Table 8.

Table 10. Percentage distribution of women who obtain legal abortions, by marital status:[1] Selected areas and years

Area and year	Currently married	Previously married	Never married
Bulgaria			
1980	83.6	— 16.4 —	
1987	78.3	21.7	
Canada[2,3]			
1974	32.2	9.6	58.2
1975	32.3	9.3	58.4
1976	31.7	9.9	58.4
1977	30.1	9.7	60.2
1978	28.4	10.2	61.4
1979	26.0	9.9	64.1
1980	25.0	9.8	65.2
1981	24.6	9.6	65.8
1982	25.0	9.7	65.3
1983	24.4	9.4	66.1
1984	23.9	9.5	66.6
1985	24.1	9.0	66.9
1986	23.9	8.6	67.5
1987	24.5	8.2	67.3
Czechoslovakia[3,4]			
1965-69	80.6	5.5	13.9
1970-74	76.6	6.5	16.9
1975	76.3	7.1	16.6
1976	78.1	7.0	14.9
1977	79.5	7.0	13.5
1978	80.2	7.1	12.7
1979	80.1	7.3	12.6
1980	80.6	7.2	12.2
1981	80.0	7.5	12.5
1982	79.9	7.7	12.4
1983	79.2	7.9	12.9
1984	78.4	8.4	13.2
1985	78.2	8.3	13.5
1986	77.9	8.6	13.5
1987	77.6	7.9	14.4
Denmark[4]			
1963	74.2	10.8	15.0
1964	74.3	11.1	14.6
1965	73.9	11.7	14.4
1966	70.0	12.0	18.0
1967	65.3	11.4	23.3
1968	62.6	11.6	25.8
1969	60.5	11.4	28.1
1974	57.9	8.1	34.0
Denmark[4] (continued)			
1975	55.1	7.6	37.3
1976	52.5	7.2	40.3
1977	48.5	9.8	41.7
1978	45.4	10.0	44.6
1981	42.3	8.2	49.5
1982[2]	41.0	8.5	50.6
1983[2]	39.5	7.9	52.7
1984[2]	37.6	7.8	54.6
1985[2]	35.4	7.5	57.1
1986[2]	33.8	8.0	58.3
1987[2]	33.6	7.4	59.0
England and Wales[2,5]			
1968	45.3	8.4	46.3
1969	46.2	8.9	44.9
1970	45.2	9.3	45.5
1970	44.0	9.1	46.9
1972	43.2	9.7	47.1
1973	42.4	9.7	47.9
1974	41.3	9.9	48.8
1975	40.6	10.1	49.3
1976	39.7	10.2	50.1
1977	38.8	10.4	50.8
1978	37.9	11.4	50.7
1979	36.2	11.4	52.4
1980	34.7	11.5	53.8
1981	33.5	11.3	55.2
1982	32.0	11.3	56.7
1983	30.6	11.2	58.3
1984	28.8	10.9	60.4
1985	27.0	10.5	62.5
1986	26.2	10.2	63.7
1987	24.8	9.8	65.4
Finland[4]			
1976	39.5	11.0	49.5
1977	38.2	10.9	50.9
1978	35.5	11.5	53.0
1979	36.0	9.4	54.6
1980	35.3	8.5	56.2
1981	34.6	9.5	55.9
1982	33.3	8.8	57.9
1983	32.1	8.8	59.1
1984	33.9	8.6	57.5
1985	33.5	9.1	57.4
1986	33.4	9.0	57.7
1987	32.5	9.3	58.1

Table 10. (Continued)

Area and year	Currently married	Previously married	Never married
France[2]			
1979	51.2	7.1	41.7
1980	49.3	7.6	43.1
1981	47.9	8.0	44.1
1982	47.4	8.2	44.4
1983	44.9	8.3	46.8
1984	45.8	8.5	45.7
1985	44.0	9.0	46.9
1986	42.2	9.2	48.6
German Federal Republic[4]			
1977	61.6	8.7	29.7
1978	58.9	7.2	33.9
1979	56.0	6.8	37.2
1980	54.1	6.6	39.3
1981	53.2	6.3	40.5
1982	51.8	6.2	41.9
1983	51.0	6.4	42.6
1984	50.1	6.2	43.7
1985	49.1	6.1	44.8
1986	48.1	6.3	45.6
1987	47.6	6.3	46.0
1988	48.4	6.0	45.7
Hungary[4]			
1957-61	89.7	2.7	7.6
1962-66	86.7	3.0	10.3
1967	84.2	3.7	12.1
1968	84.1	3.7	12.2
1969	82.9	3.9	13.2
1970	82.0	4.0	14.0
1970	80.4	3.6	16.0
1972	79.2	3.6	17.2
1973	78.2	4.0	17.8
1974	70.2	6.8	23.0
1975	69.6	6.7	23.7
1976	69.7	7.0	23.3
1977	69.7	7.5	22.8
1978	70.2	7.7	22.1
1979	70.7	8.1	21.2
1980	71.1	8.5	20.4
1981	70.6	8.9	20.5
1982	70.5	9.3	20.1
1983	70.0	9.6	20.4
1984	69.2	9.8	21.0
1985	68.8	10.3	21.0
1986	68.2	10.5	21.3
1987	68.1	10.7	21.2
Iceland			
1976-78	43.7	11.5	44.8
India[2]			
1972-75	92.8	1.3	5.9
Italy[2]			
1983	70.5	2.9	26.6
1984	70.2	3.1	26.8
1985	69.3	3.3	27.4
1986	69.2	3.3	27.5
1987	67.6	3.5	28.9
Netherlands[4,5,6]			
1977	48.0	6.9	45.1
1978	43.6	7.3	49.2
1979	43.2	8.3	48.6
1980	41.5	7.9	50.6
1981	40.5	7.5	52.0
1982	40.7	7.5	51.7
1983	37.5	7.2	55.3
1984	36.2	7.7	56.2
1985	33.7	8.6	57.7
1986	34.4	9.3	56.2
New Zealand[2]			
1976	30.1	13.2	56.7
1977	27.8	14.0	58.2
1978	34.5	15.9	49.6
1979	31.3	14.9	53.8
1980	25.3	15.2	59.5
1981	25.5	14.5	60.0
1982	24.3	14.0	61.7
1983	26.0	13.6	60.4
1984	28.2	13.0	58.8
1985	27.9	13.0	59.1
1986	28.9	13.7	57.4
1987	26.9	13.4	59.7
1988	27.7	13.2	59.1
Norway[2,3]			
1979	44.6	7.1	48.3
1980	43.4	7.4	49.2
1981	43.8	6.8	49.4
1982	44.0	7.4	48.6
1983	43.5	7.2	49.3
1984	41.9	7.4	50.7
1985	40.9	7.0	52.2
1986	38.6	6.6	54.8

Table 10. (Continued)

Area and year	Currently married	Previously married	Never married
Norway[2,3] (continued)			
1987	39.1	6.6	54.3
Scotland[2]			
1968	56.8	10.5	32.7
1969	52.7	10.7	36.6
1970	51.5	10.8	37.7
1970	51.8	10.5	37.7
1972	48.7	10.9	40.4
1973	43.9	12.1	44.0
1974	44.6	12.1	43.3
1975	42.1	12.5	45.4
1976	40.0	12.1	47.9
1977	39.5	12.2	48.3
1978	38.7	11.7	49.6
1979	38.1	12.5	49.5
1980	34.9	11.6	53.4
1981	33.4	12.2	54.4
1982	31.1	11.6	57.3
1983	29.4	11.9	58.7
1984	27.4	11.8	60.8
1985	25.3	11.4	63.3
1986	25.1	11.5	63.5
1987	23.0	11.6	65.4
Singapore[2]			
1970	94.3	1.1	4.6
1970	94.8	0.8	4.4
1972	93.5	1.0	5.5
1973	92.7	1.0	6.3
1974	88.4	1.1	10.5
1975	83.6	1.3	15.1
1976	81.2	0.8	18.0
1977	79.8	1.0	19.2
1978	77.4	1.1	21.5
1979	75.7	1.0	23.3
1980	74.1	1.2	24.7
1981	73.3	1.2	25.5
1982	73.5	1.0	25.5
1983	72.8	1.2	26.0
1984	72.6	1.4	26.0
1985	72.1	1.3	26.6
1986	72.2	1.7	26.2
1987	68.7	2.5	28.8
Sweden[2]			
1968	44.1	11.0	44.9
1969	44.0	10.3	45.7
1970	42.2	10.3	47.5
Sweden[2] (continued)			
1970	40.9	10.1	49.0
1972	38.4	10.8	50.8
1973	37.0	11.3	51.7
1974[7]	35.8	10.5	53.7
United States			
Reported to the CDC			
1972[8]	29.7	—— 70.3 ——	
1973	27.4	72.6	
1974	29.7	70,3	
1975	27.4	72.6	
1976	24.6	75.4	
1977	24.3	75.7	
1978[9]	26.4	73.6	
1979	24.7	75.3	
1980	23.1	76.9	
1981	22.1	77.9	
1982	22.0	78.0	
1983	21.4	78.6	
1984	20.5	79.5	
1985	19.3	80.7	
Estimated by the AGI[10]			
1973	29.0	—— 71.0 ——	
1974	27.6	72.4	
1975	26.3	73.7	
1976	24.6	75.4	
1977	22.8	77.2	
1978	23.5	76.5	
1979	21.5	78.5	
1980	20.6	79.4	
1981	18.9	81.1	
1982	19.7	80.3	
1982	19.1	80.9	
1983	18.7	81.3	
1984	18.2	81.8	
1985	16.7	83.3	

Note: For sources, see Table 2.

1. Women of unknown marital status distributed pro rata.
2. Separated women are included with previously married.
3. Women in informal unions are included with currently married.
4. Separated women are included with currently married.

Table 10. (Continued)

5. Residents only.
6. For 1977-1984, see footnote 5 to Table 4.
7. Reporting by marital status discontinued in 1975.
8. For most states, the 1972-77 data include separated women with not currently married.
9. For most states, the 1978-85 data include separated women with currently married.
10. Adjusted for changes from year to year in the states reporting to the CDC. For most states, separated women are included with not currently married.

Table 11. Legal abortion ratios per 100 known pregnancies,[1] by marital status at termination (MS/T) and at conception (MS/C): Selected areas and years

Area, year, and classification	Married	Unmarried
Canada (MS/T)		
1977	5.0	50.6
1978	5.0	51.8
1979	4.8	51.9
1980	5.7	48.2
1981	5.6	46.0
1982	5.7	44.6
1983	5.2	42.1
1984	5.2	41.0
1985	5.3	40.0
1986	5.3	39.2
1987	5.4	38.7
Czechoslovakia (MS/T)		
1965-69	26.5	60.3
1970	26.0	63.4
1971	24.2	64.0
1972	21.6	63.4
1976	19.6	58.2
1977	20.9	57.7
1978	22.0	57.1
1979	23.3	57.2
1980	26.4	59.0
1981	27.2	59.5
1982	28.4	59.6
1983	28.8	59.9
Denmark		
(MS/T)		
1965	4.7	13.6
1966	4.9	16.0
1967	5.6	20.5
1968	5.5	21.7
1969	6.6	26.8
1974	20.1	41.6
1975	22.3	44.2
1976	23.0	44.9
1977	21.5	44.2
1978	20.0	42.1
1981	22.3	40.0
1982	21.8	39.3
1984	20.5	36.7
1985	18.6	35.2
Denmark (continued)		
1986	17.7	35.1
(MS/C)		
1965	5.7	5.7
1966	6.1	6.9
1967	7.1	9.1
1968	6.6	10.3
1969	7.7	14.2
1974	22.4	32.1
1975	23.3	35.4
1976	25.8	36.5
1977	24.1	36.5
1978	22.0	36.4
England and Wales[2]		
(MS/T)		
1969	3.1	29.1
1970	4.5	38.5
1971	5.7	45.6
1972	6.8	50.5
1973	7.2	53.0
1974	7.3	53.7
1975	7.4	53.1
1976	7.2	53.7
1977	7.1	52.3
1978	7.0	51.3
1979	7.1	51.2
1980	7.3	51.6
1981	7.3	50.1
1982	7.1	50.0
1983	6.9	46.0
(MS/C)		
1969	3.5	16.5
1970	4.9	23.1
1971	6.3	32.5
1972	7.4	34.6
1973	7.9	37.3
1974	7.9	39.0
1975	7.9	39.7
1976	7.7	41.1
1977	7.7	39.6
1978	7.6	39.0
1979	7.6	40.0
1980	8.0	40.1

Table 11. (Continued)

Area, year, and classification	Married	Unmarried
England and Wales[2] (continued)		
1983	7.5	38.1
Finland (MS/T)		
1976	11.7	62.2
1977	10.7	60.3
1978	9.8	59.0
1979	9.1	56.5
1981	8.0	51.3
1982	7.4	50.6
1983	7.0	49.3
1984	7.9	47.1
1985	8.3	46.4
1986	8.2	44.8
Hungary (MS/T)		
1957-61	49.2	65.2
1962-66	54.7	77.2
1967	51.8	79.3
1968	53.7	80.3
1969	53.9	81.2
1970	51.5	80.7
1971	51.1	81.4
1972	49.4	80.2
1973	46.1	79.1
1974	27.7	73.0
1975	27.4	73.4
1976	27.7	72.9
1977	27.7	72.0
1978	27.8	70.2
1979	28.5	69.1
1980	29.7	68.6
1981	30.4	69.1
1982	31.7	69.2
1983	32.8	69.8
1984	33.0	68.9
1985	32.3	67.7
1986	33.3	67.9
1987	33.8	67.4
Netherlands[2,3] (MS/T)		
1983	4.4	50.4
1984	4.0	45.9
1985	3.3	42.3
1986	3.5	42.7
Netherlands[2,3] (continued) (MS/C)		
1983	4.6	38.8
New Zealand (MS/T)		
1981	5.8	27.7
1982	5.5	28.0
Norway (MS/T)		
1976	13.1	56.8
1977	13.6	58.5
1978	12.5	56.2
1979	12.2	54.1
Sweden (MS/T)		
1968	4.9	25.6
1969	6.4	29.2
1970	7.0	29.2
1971	8.3	30.1
(MS/C)		
1968	5.7	16.5
1969	7.1	20.9
1970	7.9	21.5
1971	9.4	23.2
United States (MS/T)		
1971	5.1	44.8
1972	5.8	50.4
1973[4]	7.0	57.0
1974	8.3	59.9
1975	9.6	62.3
1976	9.5	64.2
1977	9.8	66.0
1978	10.4	65.4
1979	9.9	66.0
1980	9.8	64.9
1981	9.2	64.5
1982	9.5	63.4
1983	9.3	63.2
1984	8.9	61.6
1985	8.4	60.7
1971-74	6.6	54.5
1975-79	9.7	65.4
1980-81	9.5	64.9

Table 11. (Continued)

Area, year, and classification	Married	Unmarried
United States (continued)		
(MS/C)		
1971-74	7.1	43.8
1975-79	10.2	59.3
1980-81	10.0	59.3

Note: For sources, see Table 2.

1. Known pregnancies are defined as legal abortions plus live births six months later.
2. Residents only.
3. See footnote 5 to Table 4.
4. For 1973-85, ratios are based on numbers of abortions reported to the AGI and marital status distribution reported to the CDC, adjusted for changes from year to year in the states reporting to the CDC.

Table 12. Percentage distribution of legal abortions by weeks of gestation:[1] Selected areas, years and characteristics

Area, years and characteristics	Less than 9 weeks	9-12 weeks	13-16 weeks	17 weeks or more
Canada[2]				
1974	20.8	58.0	14.6	6.6
1975	22.4	58.9	13.3	5.4
1976	24.1	59.0	11.8	5.1
1977	23.8	60.4	11.0	4.8
1978	24.7	59.9	11.1	4.3
1979	24.6	61.3	10.3	3.8
1980	24.6	61.4	10.4	3.6
1981	25.5	61.1	9.9	3.5
1982	25.9	61.0	9.7	3.4
1983	27.7	60.2	8.8	3.3
1984	29.5	58.5	8.6	3.4
1985	31.8	57.1	7.7	3.3
1986	30.7	57.1	8.7	3.4
1987	33.2	55.3	8.0	3.5
Age (years), 1987				
14 or less	21.5	53.8	13.6	11.1
15-19	24.6	58.5	11.9	5.1
20-24	30.8	57.3	8.4	3.6
25-29	36.5	54.4	6.5	2.7
30-34	40.8	51.5	5.5	2.2
35-39	41.9	50.3	4.6	3.2
40 or more	42.0	49.3	4.6	4.1
Czechoslovakia				
1968-72	63.2	36.3	0.4	0.1
1973-77	58.7	40.8	0.4	0.1
1978	56.6	42.9	0.4	0.1
1979	55.7	43.9	0.3	0.1
1980	55.6	43.9	0.4	0.1
1981	55.7	43.8	0.4	0.1
1982	56.8	42.7	0.3	0.1
1983	57.9	41.7	0.2	0.1
1984	61.5	38.0	0.3	0.2
1985	63.0	36.5	0.3	0.2
1986	64.5	35.1	0.2	0.2
1987	84.7	15.0	0.2	0.2
Denmark[3]				
1974	45.8	51.6	2.1	0.5
1975	43.8	53.7	1.9	0.6
1976	43.9	53.7	1.6	0.8
1977	43.1	54.8	1.3	0.8
1978	42.7	55.3	1.3	0.7
1979	38.2	59.5	1.4	0.9
1980	37.7	59.5	1.4	1.4
Denmark[3] (continued)				
1981	35.2	62.2	1.4	1.3
1982	34.2	63.3	1.1	1.4
1983	36.8	60.7	1.2	1.3
1984	37.0	60.4	1.1	1.5
1985	37.9	59.7	1.0	1.4
1986	39.1	58.4	1.2	1.3
1987	39.3	58.2	1.2	1.3
1988	40.9	56.7	1.0	1.3
Age (years), 1988				
17 or less	38.1	57.6	2.3	2.0
18-19	37.0	59.2	1.9	1.9
20-24	40.2	57.7	1.0	1.1
25-29	41.6	56.4	0.9	1.0
30-34	42.1	56.1	0.5	1.2
35-39	43.2	54.7	0.6	1.5
40 or more	42.0	54.8	1.1	2.1
England and Wales[2]				
Residents				
1968	12.7	49.3	27.2	10.8
1969	13.6	52.1	25.8	8.5
1970	13.6	57.7	23.1	5.6
1971	17.1	59.6	19.2	4.1
1972	18.7	60.9	17.2	3.2
1973	22.3	59.6	15.0	3.1
1974	23.7	59.1	14.2	3.0
1975	24.4	58.2	14.1	3.3
1976	25.7	57.8	13.3	3.2
1977	25.5	58.1	13.0	3.4
1978	24.7	58.4	13.1	3.8
1979	24.8	57.7	13.1	4.4
1980	24.7	57.4	13.1	4.8
1981	31.2	53.8	10.7	4.3
1982	32.5	53.2	9.9	4.4
1983	34.5	51.0	10.1	4.4
1984	35.1	51.0	9.4	4.5
1985	34.1	52.6	8.9	4.5
1986	33.4	53.8	8.6	4.2
1987	34.5	52.5	8.5	4.5
Nonresidents				
1968	15.1	48.6	25.4	10.9
1969	15.9	46.0	26.2	11.9
1970	20.5	52.6	22.5	4.4
1971	26.0	52.3	18.0	3.6

Table 12. (Continued)

Area, years and characteristics	Less than 9 weeks	9-12 weeks	13-16 weeks	17 weeks or more
England and Wales[2] (continued)				
1972	26.9	54.2	16.0	2.9
1973	26.6	50.7	18.4	4.3
1974	26.8	47.6	19.9	5.7
1975	24.9	46.6	20.1	8.4
1976	23.1	44.9	21.3	10.7
1977	22.4	45.6	21.0	11.0
1978	22.9	46.3	19.9	10.9
1979	22.5	47.8	19.3	10.4
1980	20.4	47.4	20.9	11.3
1981	26.4	43.8	17.1	12.7
1982	28.9	40.9	16.4	13.8
1983	28.9	41.3	16.3	13.5
1984	28.7	40.0	16.4	14.8
1985	27.0	39.9	16.8	16.3
1986	26.4	39.3	15.9	18.4
1987	25.9	33.3	17.7	23.1
Age (years), 1987[4]				
15 or less	22.1	53.0	— 24.9 —	
16-19	26.3	55.5	18.2	
20-24	34.1	52.3	13.6	
25-29	38.4	51.2	10.5	
30-34	41.3	50.6	8.2	
35-39	40.7	50.8	8.5	
40 or more	39.1	51.8	9.1	
Type of Service, 1987[4]				
NHS Hospitals	21.5	66.7	9.2	2.5
Non-NHS premises	44.8	41.1	8.0	6.1
Finland				
1974	29.5	59.3	9.9	1.3
1975	29.3	57.5	11.6	1.6
1976	30.2	58.3	10.0	1.5
1977	31.9	57.8	9.3	1.0
1978	33.4	57.1	8.5	1.0
1979	42.0	51.7	4.9	1.4
1980	59.2	36.3	3.1	1.4
1981	58.9	36.7	2.9	1.5
1982	58.1	37.6	2.9	1.4
1983	58.1	37.7	2.5	1.6
1984	57.3	37.6	3.2	1.9
1985	54.5	40.8	3.0	1.7
1986	56.5	38.7	2.7	2.0
1987	54.5	40.5	2.9	2.0

Area, years and characteristics	Less than 9 weeks	9-12 weeks	13-16 weeks	17 weeks or more
Finland (continued)				
Age(years), 1981				
19 or less	31.4	62.1	3.7	2.8
20-24	29.9	64.7	3.2	2.2
25-29	37.7	58.2	2.5	1.6
30-34	41.0	56.0	1.6	1.3
35-39	45.1	52.4	1.4	1.1
40 or more	45.2	49.3	2.0	3.4
France[2]				
1979	56.2	42.2	1.2	0.4
1980	54.9	43.7	1.1	0.3
1981	54.6	43.8	1.0	0.5
1982	54.7	43.9	1.1	0.2
1983	54.3	44.2	1.2	0.3
1984	54.4	44.0	1.3	0.3
1985	55.7	42.7	1.3	0.3
1986	55.4	42.8	1.5	0.3
Hungary				
1971	74.7	24.8	0.4	0.1
1972	75.9	23.6	0.4	0.1
1973	75.8	23.7	0.4	0.1
1974	71.4	27.6	0.7	0.3
1975	70.6	28.6	0.6	0.2
1976	69.7	29.6	0.5	0.2
1977	69.2	30.0	0.5	0.3
1978	68.9	30.2	0.6	0.3
1979	66.6	32.2	0.8	0.4
1980	67.1	31.9	0.6	0.4
1981	67.0	31.8	0.7	0.4
1982	66.1	32.7	0.7	0.5
1983	67.5	31.3	0.7	0.5
1984	66.9	31.8	0.7	0.6
1985	66.0	32.6	0.7	0.6
1986	67.2	31.5	0.7	0.6
1987	67.8	30.7	0.8	0.7
Age(years), 1987				
19 or less	57.1	38.0	3.2	1.7
20-24	63.4	35.1	0.5	0.9
25-29	68.0	30.8	0.5	0.7
30-34	71.5	27.7	0.4	0.4
35-39	71.3	27.9	0.5	0.3
40 or more	71.0	27.7	0.6	0.6

Table 12. (Continued)

Area, years and characteristics	Less than 9 weeks	9-12 weeks	13-16 weeks	17 weeks or more
Hungary (continued)				
Education, 1987				
Elementary	63.6	34.6	1.0	0.7
Secondary	72.7	26.1	0.5	0.6
Higher	76.1	22.9	0.3	0.7
Iceland				
1976-78	53.3	43.8	2.1	0.8
India				
1972-75	—— 76.0 ——		—— 24.0 ——	
1975/76	79.8		20.0	
1976/77	78.2		21.8	
1977/78	82.4		17.6	
1978/79	83.4		16.6	
1979/80	84.8		15.2	
1980/81	86.0		14.0	
1981/82	84.8		15.2	
1982/83	85.0		15.0	
Age (years), 1975/77[5]				
19 or less	—— 60.9 ——		—— 39.1 ——	
20-24	89.4		10.6	
25-29	89.7		10.3	
30-34	84.3		15.7	
35 or more	82.0		18.0	
Marital Status, 1975/77[5]				
Single	—— 45.9 ——		—— 54.1 ——	
Married	88.8		11.2	
Education, 1975/77[5]				
Illiterate	—— 73.4 ——		—— 26.6 ——	
Literate	80.2		19.8	
Primary	82.9		17.1	
Secondary	90.8		9.2	
College	95.0		5.0	
Italy				
1983	44.6	54.6	—— 0.9 ——	
1984	45.8	53.5	0.8	
1985	46.0	53.4	0.6	
1986	47.7	51.7	0.6	
1987	49.5	49.8	0.7	
Japan[6]				
1951	—— 80.8 ——		—— 19.2 ——	
1952	86.4		13.6	
Japan[6] (continued)				
1953	—— 90.1 ——		—— 9.9 ——	
1954	46.2	45.0	3.2	5.6
1955	47.5	44.3	3.0	5.2
1956-60	50.1	42.5	2.9	4.5
1961-65	53.4	40.6	2.5	3.5
1966-70	55.3	39.7	2.1	2.9
1971-75	58.2	38.3	1.7	1.8
1976	58.9	37.0	1.9	2.2
1977	59.3	36.5	1.9	2.3
1978	59.4	36.1	2.3	2.2
1979	50.0	43.8	3.8	2.4
1980	50.9	43.3	3.5	2.3
1981	50.9	43.2	3.5	2.3
1982	51.8	42.4	3.3	2.5
1983	52.2	42.3	3.1	2.4
1984	52.2	41.8	3.2	2.8
1985	52.0	41.5	3.3	3.2
1986	52.4	41.2	3.3	3.1
1987	52.4	41.1	3.3	3.2
Age(years), 1982				
19 or less	35.3	46.0	8.1	10.6
20-24	42.7	47.4	5.3	4.6
25-29	48.0	45.8	3.8	2.4
30-34	54.5	41.6	2.5	1.4
35-39	58.1	38.5	2.1	1.3
40 or more	58.8	37.6	2.1	1.5
Netherlands				
Residents (clinics only)				
1985	71.5	20.7	5.5	2.4
1986	69.8	21.5	6.0	2.7
Nonresidents (clinics only)				
1985	44.5	33.7	14.5	7.3
1986	42.8	29.4	17.6	10.2
New York State[7,8]				
Residents				
1971	—— 79.8 ——		9.8	10.4
1972	83.2		8.8	8.0
1973	42.1	41.7	8.7	7.5
1974	44.2	40.9	8.2	6.7
1975	46.5	40.7	7.4	5.4
1976	48.4	39.5	7.0	5.1
1977	49.9	38.7	6.5	4.9
1978	51.3	37.8	6.6	4.3

Table 12. (Continued)

Area, years and characteristics	Less than 9 weeks	9-12 weeks	13-16 weeks	17 weeks or more
New York State[7,8] (continued)				
1979	51.5	37.7	6.7	4.1
1980	51.7	37.4	6.8	4.1
1981	52.2	37.1	6.6	4.1
1982	52.2	37.1	6.7	4.0
1983	51.8	37.3	6.9	4.0
1984	50.9	37.8	7.5	3.8
1985	50.8	37.7	7.8	3.7
1986	50.6	37.2	8.2	3.9
Nonresidents				
1971	—— 81.4 ——		9.9	8.7
1972	81.0		10.7	8.3
1973	32.2	42.6	12.5	12.7
1974	37.7	34.3	12.1	15.9
1975	37.7	34.6	10.5	17.1
1976	42.3	33.8	8.5	15.4
1977	41.3	30.8	10.0	17.9
1978	42.0	30.0	10.4	17.6
1979	38.4	26.9	11.1	23.6
1980	39.3	26.7	9.3	24.7
1981	38.2	27.0	10.0	24.9
1982	39.3	28.0	8.8	23.9
1983	40.7	28.9	8.2	22.2
1984	42.5	31.1	11.1	15.2
1985	42.4	31.9	10.9	14.8
1986	43.6	29.0	11.2	16.2
New Zealand				
1978	37.7	54.4	6.9	1.0
1979	40.4	52.7	6.1	0.8
1980	33.9	58.1	7.4	0.6
1981	38.2	56.0	5.1	0.7
1982	38.8	54.9	5.7	0.6
1983	42.6	52.8	3.5	1.0
1984	42.7	52.2	3.9	1.3
1985	39.7	55.5	3.5	1.3
1986	31.2	62.7	4.9	1.2
1987	25.2	67.7	5.5	1.7
1988	23.0	69.8	5.9	1.3
Norway				
1979	40.3	56.5	2.6	0.6
1980	38.6	58.3	2.6	0.5
1981	40.4	56.5	2.6	0.5
1982	41.4	55.8	2.2	0.6
1983	39.7	57.4	2.5	0.4
1984	42.5	55.0	2.0	0.5
Norway (continued)				
1985	43.6	53.9	1.9	0.6
1986	43.2	54.3	2.0	0.6
1987	45.0	52.5	2.0	0.5
Scotland[9]				
1969	—— 65.0 ——		—— 35.0 ——	
1970	72.0		28.0	
1971	74.4		25.6	
1972	79.1		20.9	
1973	80.8		19.2	
1974	83.1		16.9	
1975	82.0		18.0	
1976	82.2		17.8	
1983	46.9	42.1	8.2	2.8
1984	46.1	42.1	9.4	2.4
1985	46.8	42.1	9.1	2.0
1986	46.8	43.5	8.0	1.7
1987	46.8	42.4	8.6	2.2
Singapore				
1980	56.7	36.8	4.9	1.6
1981	60.9	34.0	3.6	1.5
1982	63.1	31.6	3.5	1.8
1983	64.2	31.6	2.5	1.6
1984	66.6	29.0	3.0	1.4
1985	70.1	26.0	2.8	1.1
1986	70.6	25.9	2.5	1.0
1987	72.4	24.0	2.5	1.1
Sweden[2]				
1968	3.7	39.2	35.4	21.7
1969	4.5	46.2	31.8	17.5
1970	5.8	53.7	27.9	12.6
1971	6.1	61.3	23.3	9.3
1972	8.9	64.5	19.5	7.1
1973	10.0	70.3	14.9	4.8
1974	18.6	68.1	9.9	3.4
1975	36.2	56.8	5.3	1.7
1976	37.6	56.0	4.8	1.6
1977	40.7	53.3	4.3	1.7
1978	38.7	55.6	4.1	1.6
1979	37.1	57.4	4.0	1.5
1980	38.0	56.9	3.6	1.5
1981	39.5	55.6	3.7	1.3
1982	41.3	54.1	3.4	1.2
1983	45.9	49.9	2.9	1.3

Table 12. (Continued)

Area, years and characteristics	Less than 9 weeks	9-12 weeks	13-16 weeks	17 weeks or more
Sweden[2] (continued)				
1984	44.2	51.3	3.2	1.3
1985	43.0	52.8	3.0	1.3
1986	40.1	55.3	3.3	1.3
1987	41.1	54.6	3.1	1.2
Age (years), 1986				
19 or less	34.7	58.1	5.3	1.9
20-24	36.3	58.7	3.8	1.2
25-29	39.1	56.3	3.5	1.2
30-34	45.6	51.6	1.9	0.9
35-39	45.8	51.1	2.1	1.1
40 or more	45.6	50.3	2.6	1.4
United States				
Reported to CDC[10]				
1973	36.1	47.3	6.9	9.7
1974	42.6	44.1	5.5	7.8
1975	44.6	43.3	5.0	7.1
1976	36.1	47.3	6.9	9.7
1977	51.2	40.2	3.4	5.2
1978	52.2	39.2	4.0	4.6
1979	52.1	39.4	4.2	4.3
1980	51.7	38.3	5.2	4.8
1981	51.2	38.9	5.2	4.7
1982	50.6	39.1	5.3	5.0
1983	49.7	39.6	5.8	4.9
1984	49.3	40.0	6.0	4.7
1985	49.2	39.9	6.1	4.8
Estimated by AGI[8,11]				
1973	38.2	47.3	8.0	6.5
1974	44.4	43.6	6.6	5.4
1975	46.5	42.7	6.0	4.8
1976	47.5	42.8	5.5	4.2
1977	50.0	41.1	5.2	3.7
1978	50.2	40.9	5.8	3.1
1979	50.0	41.1	6.0	2.9
1980	51.5	39.8	6.0	2.7
1981	51.4	39.8	6.1	2.7
1982	51.2	39.7	6.1	3.0
1983	50.3	40.3	6.6	2.8
1984	51.6	39.7	6.4	2.4
1985	51.5	39.6	6.5	2.4
United States (continued)				
Educational attainment, 1987[8,12]				
8 years or less	48.9	40.0	7.9	3.1
9-11 years	41.6	43.6	10.0	4.8
12 years	49.0	40.6	7.1	3.3
13-15 years	52.7	40.0	5.3	2.0
16 years or more	62.8	31.9	3.4	1.9
Age, 1987, reported to CDC[12]				
14 or less	32.9	39.5	14.7	13.0
15-19	38.1	46.6	9.3	6.0
20-24	46.8	42.2	7.1	3.8
25-29	53.1	38.5	5.5	2.9
30-34	57.7	35.3	4.5	2.5
35-39	60.6	32.6	4.1	2.7
40 or more	59.9	33.2	3.7	3.2

Note: For sources not indicated, see Table 2.

1. Women obtaining abortions at unknown gestations are distributed pro rata. Weeks are measured from the onset of the last menstrual period.
2. Completed weeks.
3. Ordinal weeks.
4. Residents only.
5. Teaching hospitals (Indian Council for Medical Research, Collaborative Study on Short Term Sequelae of Induced Abortion, New Delhi, 1981).
6. Until 1978 gestation was reported in lunar months. From 1979 onward, it was reported in weeks: 7 or less, 8-11, 12-15, 16 or more. The distributions since 1978 are, therefore, not comparable with those for earlier years or, strictly speaking, with those for other countries shown in this table.
7. Department of Health, Induced Abortions Recorded in New York State 1983, Albany, 1985.
8. Abortions at 16 weeks (A16) were estimated by the following formula and transferred from the last to the next-to-last gestation category:
   (A16) = 1/12 SQ. ROOT (4(A13-15) x 3(A16+))
   (A13-16) = (A13-15) + (A16)
   (A17+) = (A16+) - (A16)
9. For 1983-1987, distribution is for 9 weeks or less, 10-13 weeks, 14-17 weeks, and 18 weeks or more.

Table 12. (Continued)

10. Midtrimester abortions reported as 13-15 weeks and 16 weeks or later.
11. Estimates are based on the assumption that one-half of the difference between numbers of abortions reported to the CDC and the AGI were performed in nonhospital facilities. These abortions were distributed by weeks of gestation proportionally to all abortions at 12 weeks or earlier reported to CDC. Estimates are also adjusted for changes from year to year in the states reporting to CDC.
12. Data for 11-13 states; educational attainment is for women aged 18 and over (K.D. Kochanek "Induced Terminations of Pregnancy: Reporting States, 1987," Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Vol. 38, No. 9, Supplement, 1990).

Table 13. Percentage distribution of abortions by type of procedure: Selected areas and years

Area and year	Instrumental evacuation[1]	Uterine surgery[2]	Medical induction[3]	Other
Canada				
1974	86.9	3.4	8.8	0.9
1975	89.2	2.3	7.5	1.0
1976	90.1	1.6	7.7	0.6
1977	91.3	1.1	6.8	0.8
1978	92.3	0.9	6.8	0.0
1979	93.6	0.6	5.8	0.0
1980	94.0	0.4	5.6	0.0
1981	94.3	0.3	5.3	0.1
1982	94.6	0.2	5.1	0.1
1983	95.0	0.2	4.7	0.1
1984	95.1	0.1	4.7	0.0
1985	95.4	0.1	4.5	0.0
1986	95.5	0.1	4.3	0.0
1987	95.6	0.1	4.2	0.1
Czechoslovakia				
1987	99.7	0.0	0.3	0.0
Denmark				
1974	91.6	1.4[4]	2.1	4.9
1975	92.2	1.2	1.7	4.9
1976	95.2	0.9	1.8	2.1
1977	95.9	0.6	1.6	1.9
1978	96.3	0.5	1.7	1.5
1979	96.5	0.4	2.4	0.7
1980	96.8	0.4	2.4	0.4
1981	97.3	0.3	2.3	0.2
1982	97.4	0.2	2.2	0.2
1983	97.4	0.2	2.2	0.2
1984	97.5	0.2	2.2	0.1
1985	97.5	0.2	2.0	0.4
1986	97.6	0.2	1.7	0.5
1987	97.7	0.1	1.4	0.8
1988	98.2	0.1	1.3	0.9
England and Wales[5]				
1968	67.6	27.9	—— 4.5 ——	
1969	71.3	23.5	5.2	
1970	79.6	16.4	4.0	
1971	87.3	9.9	2.8	
1972	92.4	5.8	1.4	0.4
1973	92.9	3.7	3.2	0.2
1974	92.2	2.6	4.4	0.8
1975	91.4	1.9	6.6	0.1
1976	91.0	1.5	7.4	0.1
1977	91.3	1.2	7.5	0.0
1978	91.5	0.9	7.6	0.0
1979	91.4	0.8	7.8	0.0

Table 13. (Continued)

Area and year	Instrumental evacuation[1]	Uterine surgery[2]	Medical induction[3]	Other
England & Wales[5] (continued)				
1980	91.9	0.6	7.5	0.0
1981[6]	92.4	0.5	7.1	na
1982	92.6	0.3	7.0	na
1983	92.5	0.3	7.2	0.0
1984	92.7	0.3	7.0	0.0
1985	92.9	0.2	6.9	0.0
1986	93.4	0.2	6.4	0.0
1987	93.3	0.2	6.5	0.0
Residential status, 1987				
Residents	93.2	0.2	6.7	0.0
Nonresidents	85.0	0.3	3.7	0.0
Type of service, 1987				
NHS hospitals	91.4	0.3	8.3	0.0
Non-NHS premises	94.6	0.0	5.3	0.0
Finland				
1981	90.6	0.0	8.0	1.4
1982	90.5	0.0	8.0	1.5
1983	90.3	0.0	8.8	0.9
1984	89.1	0.5	10.4	0.0
1985	88.4	0.5	11.2	0.0
1986	84.4	0.3	15.3	0.0
1987	83.3	0.3	16.4	0.0
France				
1979	99.9		0.1	
1980	99.9		0.1	
1981	99.9		0.1	
1982	99.9		0.1	
1984	99.8	0.1	0.1	0.0
1985	99.7	0.1	0.1	0.0
1986	99.7	0.1	0.2	0.0
German Federal Republic				
1977	92.8	3.3	3.9	na
1978	93.7	1.9	4.4	na
1979	95.2	1.3	3.5	na
1980	96.8	0.8	2.4	na
1981	97.2	0.6	2.1	na
1982	97.4	0.4	2.2	na
1983	96.8	0.3	2.9	na
1984	97.3	0.3	2.4	na
1985	98.0	0.2	1.8	na
1986	97.9	0.2	1.9	na
1987	98.2	0.2	1.6	na

Table 13. (Continued)

Area and year	Instrumental evacuation[1]	Uterine surgery[2]	Medical induction[3]	Other
German Federal Republic (continued)				
1988	98.2	0.2	1.6	na
Hungary				
1974	99.5		0.5	
1975	99.5		0.5	
1976	99.6		0.4	
1977	99.5		0.5	
1978	99.1	0.0	0.8	0.1
1979	97.3	0.1	2.3	0.3
1980	98.0	0.2	1.7	0.1
1981	97.6	0.1	2.2	0.1
1982	97.4	0.1	2.5	0.1
1983	95.8	0.0	4.0	0.1
1984	95.7	0.0	4.3	0.0
1985	96.0	0.0	4.0	0.0
1986	96.2	0.0	3.8	0.0
1987	96.3	0.0	3.7	0.0
India				
Calcutta, 1972-73[8]	64.7	21.5[9]	13.8[10]	na
State of Karnataka, 1972-74[11]	76.0	10.8[9]	11.6[10]	1.6
New Delhi, 1972-79[12]	71.1	2.9	26.0	0.0
13 Teaching hospitals, 1975-77[13]	82.7	6.1	11.2	0.0
State of West Bengal, 1977-78[14]	63.0	24.6	12.4	
Italy				
1983	99.4	0.0	0.6	0.0
1984	99.2	0.0	0.8	0.0
1985	99.6	0.0	0.4	0.0
1986	99.3	0.0	0.7	0.0
1987	99.4	0.0	0.6	0.0
New Zealand				
1978	92.5	1.0	6.5	0.0
1979	95.0	0.5	4.5	0.0
1980	96.9	0.3	2.8	0.0
1981	97.3	0.3	2.4	0.0
1982	97.3	0.2	2.5	0.0
1983	97.7	0.1	2.3	0.0
1984	96.8	0.1	2.7	0.3
1985	97.4	0.0	2.1	0.4
1986	97.9	0.1	1.6	0.5
1987	97.6	0.0	1.4	0.9

Table 13. (Continued)

Area and year	Instrumental evacuation[1]	Uterine surgery[2]	Medical induction[3]	Other
Norway				
1979	97.7		2.3	
1980	97.6		2.4	
1981	97.9		2.1	
1982	97.9		2.1	
1983	96.7		3.3	
1984	97.7	0.0	0.9	1.4
1985	98.0	0.0	0.8	1.2
1986	98.0	0.0	0.8	1.2
1987	98.2	0.0	0.4	1.4
Scotland				
1968	48.5	41.0[9]	10.5	
1969	57.6	30.5	11.9	
1970	65.4	24.7	9.9	
1971	68.3	21.2	10.5	
1972	75.6	14.1	10.3	
1973	78.3	8.6	13.1	
1974	79.0	5.8	15.2	
1975	77.4	3.1	19.5	
1976	80.6	2.9	16.5	
1977	82.1	2.6	15.3	
1978	85.1	1.1	13.8	
1979	82.2	1.6	16.2	
1980	83.7	0.8	15.5	
1981	86.9	0.7	12.4	0.0
1982	87.3	0.6	12.0	0.0
1983	87.3	0.4	12.4	0.0
1984	86.5	0.3	13.2	0.0
1985	87.4	0.3	12.3	0.0
1986	88.5	0.2	11.3	0.0
1987	86.0	0.2	13.8	0.0
Singapore				
1980	98.6		1.4	
1981	98.2		1.8	
1982	96.9	0.1	3.0	0.0
1983	96.2	0.1	3.7	0.0
1984	97.5	0.1	2.4	0.0
1985	97.1	0.1	2.8	0.0
1986	98.2	0.2	1.6	0.0
1987	98.2	0.1	1.7	0.0
Sweden				
1971	64.1	7.6[15]	28.3[16]	na
1972	72.7	5.0	22.3	na
1973	80.4	3.6	16.0	na
1974	86.3	2.5	11.2	na
1975	91.2	1.7[17]	6.2	na

Table 13. (Continued)

Area and year	Instrumental evacuation[1]	Uterine surgery[2]	Medical induction[3]	Other
Sweden (continued)				
1976	91.7	1.6	6.7	na
1977	93.0	1.2	5.8	na
1978	93.6	1.2	5.2	na
1979	94.3	1.0	4.7	na
1980	95.1	1.0	3.9	na
1981	95.2	1.1	3.7	0.0
1982	95.2	1.0	3.8	0.0
1983	95.6	0.8	3.5	0.0
1984	95.5	0.7	3.7	0.0
1985	95.0	0.3	4.7	0.0
1986	94.4	0.3	5.3	0.0
1987	95.6	0.2	4.2	0.0
United States				
Reported to CDC				
1973	88.4	0.7	10.9[18]	na
1974	89.7	0.6	9.7	na
1975	91.0	0.4	8.6	na
1976	92.8	0.2	7.0	na
1977	93.7	0.2	6.1	na
1978	94.6	0.1	5.3	na
1979	95.0	0.1	4.9	na
1980	95.5	0.1	4.4	na
1981	96.1	0.1	3.8	na
1982	96.4	0.0	3.5	na
1983	96.8	0.0	3.2	na
1984	96.7	0.0	3.3	na
1985	97.4	0.0	2.5	na
Estimated by AGI[19]				
1973	89.7	0.6	9.7[18]	na
1974	90.5	0.6	8.9	na
1975	91.7	0.3	7.0	na
1976	93.4	0.2	6.4	na
1977	93.9	0.2	5.9	na
1978	94.6	0.1	5.3	na
1979	94.9	0.1	5.0	na
1980	95.7	0.1	4.2	na
1981	96.2	0.1	3.7	na
1982	96.5	0.1	3.4	na
1983	96.8	0.1	3.1	na
1984	97.2	0.0	2.8	na
1985	98.0	0.0	2.0	na

Notes: For sources not indicated, see Table 2; na=data not available.

1. Suction and surgical curettage. Includes menstrual regulation and midtrimester dilatation and

Table 13. (Continued)

evacuation.

2. Hysterotomy and hysterectomy.
3. Hypertonic saline, urea and prostaglandin.
4. For all years, abdominal hysterotomy only.
5. Residents and nonresidents.
6. In 1981-83, medical induction includes a small number of abortions performed by other methods.
7. Residents only.
8. Two large hospitals (C. Bose and N.J. Sethna, "Study on induced abortion in married women in an urban area," Journal of Family Welfare, 26(4):40-49, 1980).
9. For all years, hysterotomy only.
10. For all years, saline only.
11. N.B. Rao and R. Kanbargi, "Legal abortion in an Indian State," Studies in Family Planning, 8(12): 311-315, 1977. Supplemented by unpublished data.
12. One teaching hospital (G. Kinra and V. Hingorani, "Complications of medical termination of pregnancy," in Proceedings of the Third International Seminar on Maternal and Perinatal Mortality, Pregnancy Termination, and Sterilization, edited by V. Hingorani et al., pp. 501-505, Bombay, Federation of Obstetric and Gynaecological Societies of India, 1980).
13. Indian Council for Medical Research, Collaborative Study on Short Term Sequelae of Induced Abortion, New Delhi, 1981.
14. R. Dutta, "Medical termination of pregnancy in India and West Bengal," Journal of Biosocial Science, 12(2):191-200, 1980.
15. For all years, "other one-step methods."
16. For all years, "two-step methods."
17. For 1975-80, early first-trimester abortions by intravaginal prostaglandin are excluded. These cases (about 0.9 percent of all abortions in 1975-77 and 0.5 percent in 1978-84) are classified as medical induction.
18. For all years, data include a small number of abortions performed by other methods.
19. Estimates are based on the assumption that one-half of the difference between numbers of abortions reported to the CDC and the AGI were performed in nonhospital facilities by suction curettage. Estimates are also adjusted for changes from year to year in the number of states reporting to the CDC.

Table 15. Of women obtaining abortions, percentage obtaining concurrent sterilizations, and rates of concurrent abortion and sterilization per 1,000 women aged 15-44: Selected areas, years and characteristics

Area, year and characteristic	Percentage	Rate
Canada[1]		
1974	12.3	1.2
1975	11.3	1.1
1976	10.2	1.0
1977	9.4	1.0
1978	9.0	1.0
1979	8.0	0.9
1980	7.7	0.9
1981	7.6	0.8
1982	7.5	0.8
1983	7.1	0.7
1984	7.2	0.7
1985	7.0	0.7
1986	7.1	0.7
1987	6.9	0.7
Age, 1982		
19 or less	0.2	0.0
20-24	1.9	0.4
25-29	8.2	1.0
30-34	19.6	1.5
35-39	34.3	1.5
40 or more	43.7	0.8
Marital status, 1982		
Never married	1.4	--
Currently married	22.3	--
Previously married and unknown	13.5	--
Prior births, 1982		
0	1.1	--
1	6.7	--
2	25.3	--
3	34.8	--
4 or more	37.9	--
Weeks of gestation, 1987		
12 weeks or less	7.5	--
13 weeks or more	4.2	--
Procedure, 1982		
Medical induction	0.9	--
Instrumental evacuation	7.8	--
Uterine surgery	72.0	--
Denmark		
1981	6.2	1.3
1982	5.9	1.1
Denmark (continued)		
1983	5.4	1.0
1984	4.8	0.9
1985	4.0	0.7
1986	3.9	0.7
1987	3.6	0.7
1988	3.2	--
Age, 1987		
19 or less	0.1	0.0
20-24	0.2	0.1
25-29	2.1	0.5
30-34	5.5	1.0
35-39	10.6	1.4
40 or more	12.5	0.9
England and Wales[2]		
1968	23.0	0.8
1969	22.3	1.2
1970	18.4	1.5
1971	15.3	1.5
1972	12.4	1.4
1973	10.8	1.3
1974	9.8	1.1
1975	8.6	1.0
1976	8.7	0.9
1977	8.6	1.0
1978	8.2	0.9
1979	7.8	0.9
1980	7.3	0.9
1981	6.7	0.8
1982	6.3	0.8
1983	5.8	0.7
1984	5.5	0.7
1985	5.0	0.7
1986	4.6	0.6
1987	4.0	0.6
Age, 1987		
19 or less	0.0	0.0
20-24	0.7	0.2
25-29	3.9	0.6
30-39	11.3	1.0
40 or more	20.1	0.6
Prior births, 1987		
0	0.3	--
1	2.8	--

Table 15. (Continued)

Area, year and characteristic	Percentage	Rate
England and Wales[2] (continued)		
2	10.2	--
3	16.1	--
4	19.9	--
5 or more	22.5	--
Marital status, 1980		
Never married	0.4	--
Currently married	17.4	--
Previously married	9.0	--
Husbands' occupation (married women only), 1973		
Professional	13.3	--
Intermediate	15.6	--
Skilled	20.1	--
Semiskilled	22.8	--
Unskilled	29.9	--
Weeks of gestation, 1979		
12 or less	8.1	--
13 or more	5.0	--
Procedure, 1980		
Medical induction	2.1	--
Instrumental evacuation	7.2	--
Uterine surgery	74.2	--
Type of service, 1987		
NHS hospitals	7.0	--
Non-NHS premises	1.5	--
Finland		
1965	30.5	1.5
1966	31.4	1.6
1967	32.0	1.7
1968	30.5	1.8
1969	33.2	2.6
1970	20.3	2.8
1971	9.1	1.7
1972	5.7	1.2
1973	4.4	1.0
1974	2.6	0.6
1975	3.0	0.6
1976	2.5	0.5
1977	2.1	0.4
1978	1.9	0.3
1979	1.6	0.2
1980	1.8	0.2

Area, year and characteristic	Percentage	Rate
Finland (continued)		
1981	2.1	0.3
1982	2.2	0.3
1983	2.1	0.3
1984	2.6	0.3
1985	4.1	0.5
1986	4.4	0.5
1987	4.3	0.5
India		
1972/75	49.7	0.2
1975/76	36.8	0.6
1976/77	44.4	0.9
1977/78	24.5	0.4
1978/79	19.1	0.4
1979/80	23.6	0.6
1980/81	24.9	0.6
1981/82	26.1	0.8
1982/83	29.0	1.0
Prior births, 1975/77[3]		
0	0.3	--
1	0.9	--
2	13.3	--
3	36.6	--
4	52.1	--
5 or more	61.0	--
New Zealand		
1978	14.2	0.4
1979	7.6	0.4
1980	4.3	0.4
1981	3.6	0.4
1982	3.7	0.4
1983	3.2	0.3
1984	3.2	0.3
1985	2.3	0.2
1986	2.0	0.2
1987	1.5	0.2
Scotland		
1968	36.8	0.6
1969	31.2	1.1
1970	27.1	1.4
1971	28.3	1.8
1972	23.9	1.8
1973	20.5	1.5
1974	18.8	1.4
1975	14.2	1.0

Table 15. (Continued)

Area, year and characteristic	Percentage	Rate
Scotland (continued)		
1976	13.7	0.9
1977	13.7	0.9
1978	13.1	0.9
1979	11.9	0.9
1980	10.6	0.8
1981	10.1	0.8
1982	8.7	0.7
1983	8.3	0.7
1984	7.1	0.6
1985	5.7	0.5
1986	5.2	0.5
1987	4.7	0.4
Prior births, 1980		
0	0.8	--
1	6.7	--
2	23.7	--
3	29.3	--
4 or more	35.0	--
Singapore		
1973	39.1	4.1
1974	28.1	3.8
1975	15.3	3.6
1976	11.9	3.3
1977	7.7	2.2
1978	5.5	1.6
1979	5.1	1.4
1980	4.1	1.2
1981	3.4	1.0
1982	3.0	0.9
1983	2.5	0.7
1984	3.3	1.1
1985	3.0	1.0
1986	2.7	0.9
1987	2.2	0.7
Sweden		
1968	9.0	0.6
1969	7.7	0.7
1970	6.9	0.7
1971	5.0	0.6
1972	3.7	0.6
1973	2.4	0.4
1974	1.6	0.3
1975	--	--
1976	1.0	0.2
1977	1.1	0.2
Sweden (continued)		
1978	1.3	0.2
1979	1.4	0.3
1980	1.7	0.3
United States		
1970[4]	4.4	0.2
1971	2.9	0.3
1972	2.7	0.3
1973	2.5	0.4
1974	2.2	0.4
1975	2.4	0.5
1976	1.9	0.5
1977	2.0	0.5
1978	1.5	0.4
1979	1.5	0.4
1980	1.4	0.4
1975/78[5]	1.5	--
Age, 1975/78[5]		
19 or less	0.1	--
20-29	1.1	--
30-39	5.9	--
40 or more	9.3	--
Prior births, 1975/78[5]		
0	0.2	--
1	0.9	--
2	3.8	--
3	6.8	--
4 or more	10.6	--
Marital status, 1975/78[5]		
Never married	0.4	--
Currently married	4.0	--
Previously married	2.7	--
Ethnic group, 1975/78[5]		
White	1.1	--
Black and other[6]	3.2	--
Preexisting medical complications, 1975/78[5]		
With complications	1.8	--
Without complications	1.1	--
Weeks of gestation, 1975/78[5]		
12 or less	1.6	--
13 or more	1.2	--

Table 15. (Continued)

Area, year and characteristic	Percentage	Rate
United States (continued)		
Procedure, 1975/78[5]		
Medical induction	0.9	--
Instrumental evacuation	1.5	--
Ethnic group and prior births, 1975/78[5,7]		
White		
0	0.1	--
1 or 2	1.4	--
3 or more	8.4	--
Black and other, 1975/78[5,6]		
0	0.2	--
1 or 2	2.2	--
3 or more	13.3	--

Note: For sources not indicated, see Table 2. Dash denotes data not available or not meaningful.

1. Hysterectomies were 0.03 percent of abortions in 1987 (0.5 percent of those sterilized).
2. Residents only. Excludes hysterectomies, which were 0.05 percent of abortions in 1987 (1.2 percent of those sterilized).
3. Teaching hospitals. Source--Indian Council for Medical Research, Collaborative Study on Short Term Sequelae of Induced Abortion, New Delhi, 1981.
4. 1970-80: Estimates of postabortion tubal sterilizations are based on the National Hospital Discharge Survey. Data exclude tubal sterilizations in armed forces and Public Health Service hospitals and nonhospital surgical clinics and abortions by hysterectomy (estimated as 0.3 percent of all abortions in 1973-74, 0.2 percent in 1975, 0.1 percent in 1976-78 and less than 0.1 percent in 1979-80). Centers for Disease Control, Surgical Sterilization surveillance: Tubal Sterilization and Hysterectomy in Women Aged 15-44, 1979-1980, Atlanta, 1983, and previous volumes.
5. Special tabulation from the Joint Program for the Study of Abortion, 1975/78. Hysterectomies are excluded.
6. Including Puerto Ricans.
7. Women with preexisting complications are excluded.

Table 18. Percentage distribution of legal abortions by number of prior induced abortions:[1] Selected areas, years and characteristics

Area, years and characteristics	0	1	2	3 or more
Canada				
1974	92.1	7.0	0.7	0.2
1975	91.2	7.8	0.8	0.2
1976	89.7	9.1	1.0	0.2
1977	88.4	10.1	1.2	0.3
1978	86.7	11.3	1.6	0.4
1979	85.7	12.2	1.7	0.4
1980	84.4	13.1	2.0	0.5
1981	83.3	14.0	2.2	0.6
1982	82.0	14.9	2.5	0.6
1983	80.6	15.8	2.8	0.8
1984	79.9	16.1	3.0	0.9
1985	79.1	16.7	3.3	0.9
1986	75.2	20.3	3.5	1.1
1987	78.0	17.4	3.6	1.1
Age, 1987				
19 or less	90.4	8.8	0.8	0.0
20-24	77.4	18.7	3.2	0.7
25-29	72.0	21.7	4.9	1.4
30-34	71.6	20.6	5.7	2.1
35 or more	74.9	17.9	4.8	2.4
Czechoslovakia				
1987	57.8	27.9	10.3	4.1
Denmark				
1986	63.5	24.2	8.3	4.0
1987	62.0	25.3	8.4	4.3
England and Wales[2,3]				
1970	98.4	———	1.6	———
1971	97.5		2.5	
1972	96.2		3.7	
1973	95.0		5.0	
1974	94.2		5.8	
1975	93.5		6.5	
1976	92.2		7.8	
1977	92.1		7.9	
1978	91.3		8.7	
1979	90.6		9.4	
1980	89.8		10.2	
1981	87.5		12.5	
1982	86.6		13.4	
1983	85.8		14.2	
1984	84.6		15.4	
1985	84.3		15.7	
1986	83.4		16.6	
England and Wales[2,3] (continued)				
1987	82.3	———	17.7	———
Age, 1987				
19 or less	93.2	———	6.8	———
20-24	81.3		18.7	
25-29	75.1		24.9	
30-39	77.4		22.6	
40 or more	83.3		16.7	
Finland				
1976	82.1	15.5	2.1	0.3
1977	81.1	15.8	2.6	0.5
1978	80.0	16.7	2.6	0.7
1979	79.5	16.8	3.0	0.7
1980	78.5	17.5	3.1	0.9
1981	78.3	17.4	3.3	1.0
1982	77.9	17.8	3.5	0.8
1983	77.4	17.6	3.9	1.1
1984	76.9	18.3	3.7	1.1
1985	75.9	18.7	4.3	1.2
1986	74.4	20.0	4.5	1.1
1987	74.4	19.9	4.2	1.5
France				
1979	89.0	9.2	1.3	0.5
1980	88.0	10.1	1.5	0.5
1981	86.8	11.1	1.7	0.5
1982	85.6	12.0	1.8	0.6
1983	84.3	12.9	2.1	0.7
1984	83.0	13.9	2.4	0.7
1985	82.2	14.5	2.5	0.8
1986	81.0	15.3	2.8	0.9
Hungary				
1971	42.3	25.8	14.6	17.3
1972	42.5	25.7	14.6	17.2
1973	42.4	25.8	14.7	17.1
1974	43.3	25.5	14.4	16.8
1975	45.6	25.5	13.4	15.5
1976	47.0	25.4	13.3	14.3
1977	47.9	25.8	12.8	13.5
1978	49.4	25.5	12.6	12.5
1979	50.0	25.9	12.3	11.8
1980	50.1	26.5	12.3	11.1
1981	50.3	26.6	12.3	10.8
1982	50.6	26.7	12.3	10.3
1983	50.8	26.7	12.4	10.1

Table 18. (Continued)

Area, years and characteristics	0	1	2	3 or more
Hungary (continued)				
1984	51.8	27.0	11.8	9.4
1985	51.5	27.1	11.9	9.4
1986	51.6	27.4	11.9	9.1
1987	51.1	27.8	12.0	9.0[4]
Age, 1987				
19 or less	86.1	12.2	1.4	0.4
20-24	65.8	25.0	6.4	2.9
25-29	51.7	29.7	11.2	7.4
30-34	44.9	31.6	14.0	9.5
35-39	36.6	31.4	17.4	14.6
40 or more	28.9	30.5	20.1	20.4
Prior live births, 1987				
0	80.6	15.5	2.8	1.1
1	54.2	29.2	10.5	6.1
2	45.3	31.2	14.3	9.2
3	36.1	30.5	16.9	16.5
4	30.5	28.4	17.4	23.7
5 or more	25.3	26.0	17.2	31.5
Marital Status, 1987				
Never married	73.9	18.3	4.5	3.4
Currently married	46.4	30.0	13.6	10.0
Previously married	35.7	33.1	17.2	14.0
Education, 1987				
Elementary	48.5	27.9	12.8	10.8
Secondary	54.8	27.4	11.1	6.7
Higher	54.0	28.8	11.1	6.1
Iceland				
1976-78	89.5	——	10.5	——
India[5]				
1975/77	93.5	5.8	—— 0.7 ——	
Italy				
1983	75.1	18.0	4.5	2.4
1984	73.5	18.8	5.1	2.6
1985	71.8	19.7	5.5	2.9
1986	71.5	19.4	5.8	3.3
1987	70.0	20.4	6.2	3.5
Netherlands				
1981	83.0	14.4	2.0	0.6
1982	82.5	14.2	2.4	0.9
1983	81.8	15.2	2.2	0.8

Area, years and characteristics	0	1	2	3 or more
Netherlands (continued)				
1984	80.9	15.4	2.7	1.0
1985	81.3	15.2	2.6	0.9
1986	78.4	17.2	3.2	1.2
New York City[2,6]				
1972	86.4	11.3	1.7	0.6
1973	82.2	14.6	2.4	0.8
1974	78.5	17.0	3.5	1.0
1975	71.6	21.4	5.2	1.8
1976	66.4	24.3	6.8	2.5
1977	62.0	26.5	8.1	3.4
1978	57.7	28.0	9.9	4.4
1979	54.3	28.6	11.5	5.6
1980	52.1	29.1	12.3	6.5
1981	48.2	30.1	13.7	8.0
1982	46.3	30.2	14.4	9.1
1983	44.4	30.1	15.5	10.0
1984	42.7	30.6	15.9	10.8
1985	41.6	30.9	16.1	11.4
1986	40.6	30.7	16.4	12.2[7]
Age, 1986				
17 or less	74.6	20.9	3.6	0.9
18-19	58.8	29.8	8.9	2.5
20-24	41.0	33.5	16.3	9.3
25-29	31.2	31.5	19.9	17.4
30-34	28.3	30.5	21.7	19.5
35-39	30.6	29.8	20.1	19.6
40 or more	34.7	30.6	18.0	16.6
New Zealand				
1976	94.3	5.1	0.5	0.1
1977	93.1	6.3	0.5	0.1
1978	94.5	4.9	0.5	0.1
1979	94.4	5.2	0.3	0.1
1980	92.6	6.7	0.6	0.1
1981	90.1	9.0	0.7	0.2
1982	89.7	9.2	0.9	0.2
1983	87.8	10.6	1.2	0.4
1984[8]	86.4	11.9	1.4	0.3
1985	84.1	13.6	2.0	0.3
1986	83.4	14.1	2.0	0.5
1987	82.6	14.6	2.4	0.5
Norway				
1979	78.9	17.6	—— 3.5 ——	
1980	78.2	18.2	3.6	
1981	77.9	18.0	4.1	

Table 18. (Continued)

Area, years and characteristics	0	1	2	3 or more
Norway (continued)				
1982	77.0	18.8	—— 4.3 ——	
1983	76.9	18.8	4.3	
1984	75.3	20.1	4.6	
1985	74.2	20.7	5.1	
1986	73.9	20.5	5.6	
1987	73.2	21.0	5.8	
Singapore				
1976	87.3	12.3	0.3	0.1
1977	83.8	14.1	1.7	0.4
1978	79.5	16.9	2.8	0.8
1979	75.2	19.2	3.9	1.7
1980	76.7	16.9	4.2	2.2
1981	74.5	17.6	5.2	2.6
1982	70.4	19.9	6.2	3.5
1983	64.7	25.1	7.4	2.9
1984	61.9	26.3	8.2	3.5
1985	61.2	26.8	8.5	3.5
1986	58.6	28.2	9.3	3.9
1987	58.2	28.3	9.2	4.3
Sweden				
1975	81.2	15.3	2.6	0.9
1976	78.8	17.2	2.9	1.1
1977	77.5	18.0	3.4	1.1
1978	76.5	18.4	3.9	1.2
1979	74.8	19.5	4.1	1.6
1980	72.5	21.1	4.7	1.7
1981	71.0	21.8	5.4	1.9
1982	69.5	22.5	5.8	2.3
1983	67.4	23.3	6.5	2.7
1984	66.5	24.2	6.6	2.7
1984	66.5	24.2	6.6	2.7
1985	65.6	24.3	7.2	2.9
1986	65.3	24.4	7.0	3.3
1987	65.3	24.4	7.2	3.1
Age, 1986				
19 or less	88.7	10.1	1.0	0.2
20-24	69.9	23.2	5.4	1.5
25-29	54.2	31.0	9.7	5.0
30-34	54.2	29.5	10.8	5.5
35-39	58.0	27.9	9.3	4.9
40 or more	63.8	25.2	7.3	3.7
United States				
Reported to CDC				
1974	86.8	11.3	1.5	0.4
United States (continued)				
1975	81.9	14.9	2.5	0.7
1976	79.9	16.6	2.6	0.9
1977	76.8	18.3	3.4	1.5
1978	70.8	22.1	5.3	1.8
1979	69.0	23.0	5.9	2.1
1980	67.6	23.5	6.6	2.3
1981	65.3	24.3	7.5	2.9
1982	63.7	24.9	8.2	3.2
1983	62.4	25.0	9.0	3.7
1984	60.6	25.7	9.4	4.3
1985	59.1	26.0	10.0	4.9
Estimated by AGI[9]				
1974	84.8	12.5	1.9	0.8
1975	79.5	16.5	2.9	1.1
1976	77.3	18.1	3.4	1.2
1977	73.9	20.6	4.1	1.4
1978	70.7	22.5	5.0	1.8
1979	68.4	23.5	5.8	2.3
1980	67.1	24.0	6.3	2.6
1981	64.9	24.7	7.1	3.3
1982	63.2	25.3	7.8	3.7
1983	61.2	25.8	8.8	4.2
1984	60.1	26.2	9.1	4.6
1985	59.5	26.2	9.4	5.0
Age, 1987 (14 states)[10]				
19 or less	77.8	18.1	3.2	0.9
20-24	54.9	29.8	10.4	4.9
25-29	43.3	31.2	15.2	10.3
30-34	41.3	30.5	16.1	12.1
35-39	45.6	28.4	14.6	11.4
40 or more	51.4	25.9	12.6	10.1
Race, 1987 (14 states)[10]				
White	60.4	25.5	9.0	5.1
Black	46.3	30.4	14.0	9.3
Other	56.3	27.5	9.9	6.3

Note: For sources not indicated, see Table 2.

1. Women with unknown number of prior abortions distributed pro rata.
2. Residents only.
3. Prior abortions under the 1967 Abortion Act.
4. Includes 4.9 percent with 3 prior induced abortions, 2.1 percent with 4, and 2.1 percent

Table 18. (Continued)

with 5 or more.

5. Indian Council for Medical Research, Collaborative Study on Short Term Sequelae of Induced Abortion, New Delhi, 1981.
6. Women with unknown number of prior abortions assumed to have had none. Source--1972-74: J. Pakter et al., "Legal Abortion: A Half Decade of Experience," Family Planning Perspectives, 7:248, 1975; 1975-78: Unpublished data supplied by J. Pakter, New York City Department of Health; 1979-86: New York State Department of Health, Induced Abortions Recorded in New York State 1986, Albany, 1989, and earlier volumes.
7. Includes 7.2 percent with 3 prior induced abortions, 2.9 percent with 4, and 2.1 percent who had had 5 or more.
8. "Not stated" are counted in no prior induced abortions in 1984.
9. Adjusted for changes from year to year in the states reporting to CDC.
10. K.D. Kochanek, "Induced Terminations of Pregnancy: Reporting States, 1987," Monthly Vital Statistics Report, Vol. 38, No. 9, Supplement, 1990.

Table 19. Percentage distribution of women who obtain abortions, by type of facility and length of stay:[1] Selected areas and years

Area and year	Non-hospital facility	Hospital				
		Number of nights spent				
		0	1	2	3	4 or more
Bulgaria[2]						
1987	0.0			100.0		
Canada[3]						
1974	0.0	29.5	27.9	21.7	8.4	12.5
1975	0.0	34.9	26.8	21.6	7.9	8.8
1976	0.0	37.9	28.8	19.7	6.9	6.7
1977	0.0	47.9	22.2	18.8	5.9	5.2
1978	0.0	53.4	21.6	15.4	5.1	4.5
1979	0.0	57.4	21.0	14.5	4.0	3.1
1980	0.0	59.7	21.4	12.6	3.6	2.6
1981	0.0	64.2	20.9	10.1	2.8	2.1
1982	0.0	67.8	19.4	8.7	2.4	1.7
1983	0.0	72.5	16.5	7.4	2.1	1.6
1984	0.0	73.9	16.7	6.4	1.7	1.3
1985	0.0	76.9	15.2	5.3	1.5	1.1
1986	0.0	73.6	19.5	4.5	1.3	1.0
1987	0.0	77.4	16.8	3.9	1.1	0.8
Including clinic abortions in Quebec and Toronto						
1985	14.5	65.8	12.9	4.5	1.3	0.9
Czechoslovakia						
1987	0.0	69.4		30.6		
Denmark						
1981	0.0	28.5		61.9		9.6
1982	0.0	32.5		59.1		8.4
1983	0.0	38.3		54.4		7.2
1985	0.0	43.7		50.3		6.0
1987	0.0	52.1		43.3		4.7
England and Wales[4]						
1981	0.0	25.5	44.1	24.1	3.3	3.0
1982	0.0	29.0	42.0	23.5	2.9	2.6
1983	0.0	32.1	40.3	22.8	2.6	2.2
1984	0.0	33.9	40.6	21.6	2.2	1.7
1985	0.0	36.3	41.1	19.2	1.9	1.4
1986	0.0	40.7	39.4	17.1	1.6	1.2
1987	0.0	42.4	40.3	15.0	1.2	1.0

Table 19. (Continued)

Area and year	Non-hospital facility	Hospital: Number of nights spent 0	1	2	3	4 or more
Finland						
1984	0.0			100.0		
1985	0.0			100.0		
1986	0.0			100.0		
1987	0.0			100.0		
German Federal Republic						
1977	15.1	6.2	1.9	6.1	13.0	57.8
1978	23.2	9.5	2.5	6.1	13.4	45.3
1979	31.9	10.8	2.8	7.1	11.9	35.4
1980	34.9	12.4	2.7	7.0	11.4	31.7
1981	39.9	12.1	3.2	6.0	9.8	29.0
1982	44.0	10.6	2.7	7.2	9.5	26.1
1983	50.1	9.6	2.4	7.0	8.3	22.7
1984	56.5	8.3	2.2	6.3	7.7	19.1
1985	62.2	8.3	2.4	5.3	7.0	14.8
1986	66.1	6.7	2.3	5.4	6.4	13.0
1987	66.2	7.5	2.4	5.6	7.0	11.3
1988	70.4	7.2	2.6	4.8	6.5	8.5
Hungary[5]						
1981	0.0	0.0	85.2	11.6	2.0	1.2
1982	0.0	0.0	85.4	11.4	2.2	1.1
1983	0.0	0.0	82.3	13.8	2.7	1.2
1984	0.0	0.0	81.9	14.0	2.1	2.0
1985	0.0	0.0	80.6	15.3	2.2	1.8
1986	0.0	0.0	82.0	14.1	2.2	1.7
1987	0.0	0.0	81.7	14.6	1.8	1.9
Italy						
1981	1.0	18.8			80.3	
1982	1.2	33.8			65.0	
1983	3.8	43.7	30.5	14.7	4.2	3.1
1984		58.5	24.4	11.4	3.1	2.6
1985		58.0	26.9	10.2	2.5	2.5
1986		61.9	25.4	8.4	2.1	2.1
1987		66.1	22.9	7.6	2.0	1.4
Netherlands[6]						
1984	74.3			25.7		
1985	78.6			21.4		
1986	80.9			19.1		

Table 19. (Continued)

Area and year	Non-hospital facility	Hospital: Number of nights spent 0	1	2	3	4 or more
Norway						
1984	36.0			64.0		
1985	40.6			59.4		
1986	45.1			54.9		
1987	51.0			49.0		
Poland						
1970	26.4			73.6		
1971	27.6			72.4		
1972	35.1			64.9		
1973	36.7			63.4		
1974	38.8			61.2		
1975	41.6			58.4		
1976	43.8			56.2		
1977	47.9			52.1		
1978	47.4			52.6		
1979	48.9			51.1		
1980	47.8			52.2		
1981	50.6			49.4		
1982	50.1			49.9		
1983	49.1			50.9		
1984	47.9			52.1		
1985	49.3			50.7		
1986	50.0			50.0		
1987	53.8			46.2		
Scotland						
1981	0.0	19.1	17.3	49.1	8.1	6.5
1982	0.0	24.1	17.8	45.3	7.6	5.3
1983	0.0	24.4	18.8	46.0	6.7	4.1
Sweden[7]						
1970	0.0	16.3		83.7		
1972	0.0	24.7		75.3		
1973	0.0	31.4		68.6		
1974	0.0	47.2		52.8		
1975	0.0	63.1		36.9		
1976	0.0	68.7		31.3		
1977	0.0	73.6		26.4		
1978	0.0	74.3		25.7		
1979	0.0	76.2		23.8		
1980	0.0	77.9		22.1		
1981	0.0	80.7		19.3		
1982	0.0	81.8		18.2		
1983	0.0	82.9		17.1		

Table 19. (Continued)

Area and year	Non-hospital facility	Hospital: Number of nights spent 0	1	2	3	4 or more
Sweden[7] (continued)						
1984	0.0	83.7		16.3		
1985	0.0	84.5		15.5		
1986	0.0	85.3		14.7		
1987	0.0	86.7		13.3		
United States						
1973	48.0			52.0		
1974	53.0			47.0		
1975	60.0			40.0		
1976	65.0			35.0		
1977	70.0			30.0		
1978	75.0			25.0		
1979	77.0			23.0		
1980	78.0	12.0		10.0		
1981	81.0	11.0		8.0		
1982	82.0	12.0		6.0		
1984	86.0	10.6		3.4		
1985	86.9	10.3		2.8		

Note: For sources, see Table 2.

1. Women for whom type of facility or length of stay is unknown are distributed pro rata.
2. Although a 24-hour hospital stay is offered to all women, 50-60 percent leave the same day at the discretion of the physician.
3. Excludes clinic abortions performed in Quebec.
4. Residents only. Some of the hospitals provide mainly abortion services and are similar to nonhospital facilities in other countries.
5. Hospitals include maternity homes.
6. See footnote 5 to Table 4.
7. Hospital outpatient category includes a few abortions performed in private gynecologists' offices at early gestations.

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